

The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

ONE PENNY.

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SPECIAL SUNDAY EDITION.

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

PROCLAMATION of the LAND LEAGUE.

FURTHER ARRESTS of RINGLEADERS.

The Government it would seem are at last determined to employ the resources of civilisation with energy and decision. On Friday night a proclamation appeared in the *Dublin Gazette*, signed by Mr. Forster and the Lords Justices, in which the Government state that as in many parts of Ireland an organised system of intimidation is practised, whereby divers persons are under apprehension of violence to their persons or properties, or deprivation of the necessities of life or loss of business, and are coerced to give up their lawful employment, to abandon their lawful pursuits, to abstain from the fulfilment of their lawful engagements, and to become members of or to subscribe to the funds of an association commonly known as the Land League, or to abstain from doing what they have a legal right to do, all persons are warned that such practices of intimidation are criminal, and that those engaging in them or inciting to them are liable to be arrested or imprisoned. A number of meetings were also proclaimed in the same *Gazette*, and the determination thus announced had already been preceded by vigorous action. Shortly after Mr. Parnell's arrest, Mr. Sexton was arrested at his lodgings, Upper Frederick-street, Dublin, by Superintendent Mallon. Two warrants were issued for his apprehension, one charging him with inciting others wrongfully and without legal authority to intimidate divers persons with a view to compel them to abstain from paying rent. The other warrant charged him with treasonable practices. When arrested Mr. Sexton was ill in bed, and had just previously received a visit from Mr. Joseph Biggar, M.P. Mr. Sexton was asked by the officer if he thought his removal would endanger his health, but he replied that he would make no statement in regard to his health, and he was thereupon removed to Kilmainham in a cab.

Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., was arrested at the Imperial Hotel just before nine o'clock yesterday morning by Superintendent Mallon and three other detectives. He was placed in a cab and at once driven off to Kilmainham. The cab was followed by several cars carrying policemen. The news got abroad before the parties left the hotel, and consequently some hundreds of people assembled outside the hotel, and cheered most heartily when Mr. O'Kelly appeared and was driven off. On his arrival, he refused to be searched, and the prison rules had to be carried out by force. According to a special telegram, the hon. gentleman informed an interviewer that he anticipates many arrests, and among them that of Mr. Dillon.

Mr. Quinn, principal secretary of the Land League, had previously been arrested at his lodgings in St. Vincent-street at seven in the morning, before he was out of bed. Mr. Mallon was also the arresting officer on this occasion. Quinn was given plenty of time to get ready. He carefully packed his portmanteau, and, among the books he took with him was a volume of John Bright's speeches. He was driven to Kilmainham on an outside car.

Mr. William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, was also arrested later, and conveyed to Kilmainham. Mr. Healy also, who is "wanted" by the police, is said to be in England, and a special messenger has been sent to Holyhead to intercept him in case he was returning to Ireland.

Mr. A. O'Connor, who visited Mr. Parnell on Wednesday, was advised by that gentleman to decamp, which he appears to have done into Wales, from whence, as Mr. Parnell suggested, the business management of the League could be carried on.

Father Sheehy and Mr. Egan, Land League treasurer, have arrived in Paris.

It seems that up to a late hour yesterday the Government had taken no steps to proclaim the *Forster Park* meeting to-day.

Mr. Parnell has been accommodated with a cell on the ground floor of Kilmainham gaol. The apartment is boarded, and, though small, is comfortable, being furnished with a fire-place and fire. The hon. member's first visitor was Mr. McGough, the solicitor to the Land League, whose interview, it is stated, was of a purely professional character. He has been interviewed also by a special correspondent, to whom he expressed an opinion which is not unlikely to be well founded, that the action of the Government was intended to intimidate the people to prevent the flow of funds into the Land League coffers. To another interviewer he stated—I shall take it as an evidence that the people of the country did not do their duty if I am not speedily released.

Mr. Sexton's arrest, it seems, was totally unexpected. On Thursday night he came from a sick bed to attend the League meeting discussing Mr. Parnell's arrest, but he refrained from giving utterance to open expressions likely to compromise him. He did not think he would be arrested, although there was a general feeling among the members of the League that the organisation would be suppressed.

The *Freeman* says Mr. Sexton, after his incarceration, had a serious relapse. His medical adviser states that the arrest has endangered his life.

There is no doubt but that the action of the Government has produced the utmost consternation among the members of the party, but, of course, the indignation of the Land Leaguers is for the moment considerably above boiling point.

On Friday a public meeting was held in the Rotunda at Dublin to protest against Mr. Parnell's arrest. The hall was crowded, and fully 20,000 people assembled outside, unable to gain admittance. Sackville-street was patrolled by mounted police, and a force of about 200 constables was stationed close to the Rotunda. Mr. Dawson, M.P., presided, and there were also present Mr. Dillon, M.P., Mr. Gray, M.P., Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Mr. Gill, M.P., Mr. Metze, M.P., Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., and Mr. Biggar, M.P. The proceedings were very enthusiastic. Mr. Gray proposed a resolution condemning the arrest as one of the most arbitrary, lawless, and tyrannical acts that ever disgraced the annals of British rule in Ireland (loud cheers, and shouts for "Irish Republic" and "No rent"). Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Dillon, M.P., who denounced the arrest as the bitterest outrage yet inflicted on the Irish people, and said he would be greatly disappointed if it facilitated the payment of rents (cheers). The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. T. D. Sullivan then moved a resolution to pledge the people of Ireland

to act on the advice given them by Mr. Parnell. Mr. Metze, M.P., having seconded the resolution, it was passed. Other resolutions were adopted and the proceedings concluded. The mob in the street behaved in a tumultuous manner, and sang "God save Ireland." They were, however, dispersed by the police.

A meeting of the citizens of Limerick, presided over by the Mayor, was held in the Town Hall, at which a resolution was passed, calling on the tenants of Ireland to pay no rent so long as Mr. Parnell remained in gaol. Bodies of soldiers and armed police patrol the town, which is perfectly quiet.

At a meeting in Creighwell, a proposal that no rents should be paid until Mr. Parnell was released was withdrawn, but a motion condemning the Government was carried. Subsequently Mr. Gladstone's effigy was burned in the street.

A public meeting was held in St. Mary's Hall, Belfast, to express indignation at the arrest of Messrs. Parnell and Sexton. About 3,000 persons attended, including about 20 Roman Catholic priests. Speeches were delivered by the Rev. Harold Ryle, late Land League candidate for Tyrone, the Rev. Mr. Cahill, and other gentlemen, who called upon the men of the North to hold firmly by the doctrines of the Land League, and show the blustering British Government that the people of Ireland were not to be put down by buckshot and bayonets. A general strike against rent as long as Parnell remained in prison was advocated, and it was advised that others should be ready to take the places of those arrested.

At a meeting of the Westmeath and Roscommon Land League, held at Athlone, resolutions were passed characterising Mr. Parnell's arrest as "an act of despotism unworthy the Autocrat of All the Russias," and stating that it was due "to personal feelings on the part of Mr. Gladstone, who, smarting under the censure inflicted on him by Mr. Parnell's reply to his Leeds address, ordered the arrest with malicious intent of the most illustrious and trusted leader that ever conducted the Irish people to victory."

In spite of these demonstrations, however, and fifty more of precisely the same pattern, the latest telegrams from Dublin assert that nothing is more remarkable than the demeanour of the people, who are unexcited and quiet. No reports of violent conduct have come from the country, and a Dublin correspondent of the Press Association telegraphs:—The arrests of Mr. Sexton, M.P. for Sligo, and Mr. Quinn have been received by the major portion of the citizens of Dublin with unalloyed satisfaction.

Various precautions are being taken by the authorities to prevent any disturbance, and it is believed that all Land League meetings will be prohibited. There is considerable excitement among the lower portion of the population, but the leading and high classes are in hopes that the vigorous action of the Government will put an end to the intimidation which had commenced to be openly practised in the capital itself.

The various provincial branches of the Land League of Great Britain have received this morning from the Central Executive in London copies of three resolutions passed at a meeting of the Executive on Thursday night, together with the following manifesto:—"The Central Executive look to your members to prove in this crisis their unflinching devotion to the cause of country by their earnest denunciation of the atrocious conduct of the Coercion Government in imprisoning, without trial, the leader of the Irish people, and by their determined and persistent efforts to increase the strength of their local organisations. Now is not the time for regrets. 'Work! Work!' must now be our motto, and 'Organise! Organise!' your watchword." Each branch is called upon to convene a meeting at once to submit the three resolutions forwarded.

A report was in circulation at Leeds yesterday to the effect that the life of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., had been attempted in Dublin. No confirmation of the rumour has been received, and it is believed to have no foundation.

The *Penelope*, man-of-war, has been ordered to proceed from Harwich to Ireland at once.

Last night a meeting of the members of the various Metropolitan branches of the National Land League was held at Palace Chambers, Westminster, under the presidency of Mr. Quinn. The greatest indignation was expressed at the action of the Government in the arrests made yesterday and to-day, and the proclamation of the Irish Land League. While the meeting was sitting news of the arrest of Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M.P., was received.

The Dublin correspondent of the Press Association, telegraphing late last night, says, "Mr. John Dillon, M.P., was arrested at 4 o'clock to-day for treasonable practices, and lodged in Kilmainham Gaol."

LATEST DETAILS.

A *Inter Press Association* telegram says—Matters here assumed a much more threatening aspect. The additional arrests have rekindled the excitement. The arrest of Mr. John Dillon, M.P., has provoked a most intense feeling. At the moment of writing an immense crowd has assembled in Sackville-street, opposite the Imperial Hotel, at which the principal members of the Land League have been in the habit of staying. The only representative of that organisation now staying at that hotel, however, is Mr. Joseph Biggar, M.P., who, on making his appearance last evening, was greeted with the wildest acclamation. Walking arm in arm with one of the leaders of the *Freeman's Journal*, he proceeded to the office of that paper, which was immediately surrounded by several thousand persons. Owing to the threatening aspect of affairs, a large draft of police were sent to the spot, and amid tremendous hooting and cheering, dispersed the crowd. The people only moved their location, however, and no sooner were the police drawn up than they again and again rushed into Prince's Street, evidently expecting Mr. Biggar's return; but that gentleman had left the office by a back door, and this being ascertained, the crowd left, cheering, and proceeded to the Land League offices.

At an early hour this morning, Superintendent Mallon served a further warrant on Mr. Parnell, M.P., in Kilmainham Gaol, charging him with being "reasonably suspected of having, since the 30th of September, 1880, been guilty as the principal of treasonable practices."

Mr. O'Kelly, who was arrested this morning, was born in Dublin, and while acting as special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, in Cuba, was led out to be shot as a spy, but saved his life by claiming protection as a subject of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Mr. W. O'Brien was arrested while walking in Sackville-street with a brother pressman.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., was re-arrested at his own residence in North George-street, when about leaving to attend a meeting of the Land League Executive. It was accomplished without notice, and it was not until special editions of the evening papers came out that the action of the Government was made known. So quietly was the arrest effected, that on the arrival of the mounted escort which it had been deemed advisable to send to accompany him, Mr. Dillon was on his way to Kilmainham Gaol.

The arrest of Mr. Dillon completed the real work of the day up to the present.

Mr. John R. Heffernan, of the Cork Land League, who had lately been released from Limerick Gaol, was arrested last evening by Sub-Inspector Mayne, and detective-constable Bulwer. He was conveyed to Limerick Gaol

by train, leaving Cork at 5.30 p.m. The arrest was accomplished as quietly as possible.

The arrests are believed to be preliminary to the suppression of the Land League, and to the seizure of the United Ireland. The meetings announced to be held to-day (Sunday) in reference to the arrests have been prohibited. Mr. Dillon despatched a message to Holyhead to stop Mr. Healy from coming to Ireland yesterday morning. Soldiers are still confined to barracks, the gates of which are kept closed. Artillery has been distributed amongst the troops.

Instructions have been telegraphed to every military station in the country, to preserve the most watchful vigilance, and to be prepared to meet any contingency which may arise from the manifestations of feeling on the part of the populace. The flying columns are ready for an immediate movement in Dublin, and the measures taken for the instant suppression of any breach of the peace, are on a large scale. In addition to the guns removed from Portobello barracks for the protection of the Castle, two have been taken to Kilmainham prison to augment the strength of the guard.

All the troops are confined to barracks in readiness to turn out on the shortest notice. Mr. Healy, M.P., left London on Thursday night for Dublin, but a messenger despatched the next morning from the Land League met him at Holyhead, with instructions that he was to remain on the other side of the channel, which he did.

MORE SHIPPING DISASTERS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

The ketch *Time*, of Gool, laden with wheat, was lost on the Wold during the gale on Friday night, the crew being saved by the *Castor* lifeboat. A brig is known to have been lost on the *Hasloer* Sands, with all hands, but her name has not been ascertained. Two other vessels were seen to drift over the *Scraby* Sands. No news has yet been received of the fishing fleet. One humber, called the *Violet Mary*, has come to grief. A Dutch schooner, the *Willemina*, from Gallipoli, for Gool, with olive oil, was towed into Yarmouth by two tug.

TWENTY LIVES LOST AT SEA.

The Cyprian, steamer, from Liverpool to Genoa, which was wrecked on Friday night off the Carnarvonshire coast, had a crew of twenty-eight all told. Of these only eight are saved. Of the twenty who were drowned the bodies of eight have been washed ashore.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN AMERICA.

A *Reuter's* telegram from Philadelphia, dated Friday, states that a fire broke out last night at Landerberg's Spinning Mill, in that city. Many of the operatives, who found themselves hemmed in by the flames, threw themselves out of the windows, and were either killed or seriously injured, while others were burnt to death or suffocated. It is estimated that 20 lives were lost.

SAD TALE OF POVERTY.

On Thursday, Mr. S. Langham, deputy-coroner for Westminster, presided at an inquest held in the Band-stand of the Park, in reference to the death of John Sedgley, aged 51, of 12, Bevis-hill-street, St. John's, who died on Tuesday morning last. He was a very sober, hard-working man, and foreman to the dust contractor for the parish of St. James's until the contract was lost. He then was compelled to leave his situation, and for the past twelve months had scarcely earned any money at all. He sought work in every direction, but fate seemed to be against him, and day by day and week by week he was unsuccessful. Witness lived with him, and, for the sake of the two children, the neighbours were led to believe that the deceased and his wife were married, as in fact they would have been had the law allowed it. She earned 10s. a week, and sometimes 12s., by washing and charring, out of which 5s. a week was paid for rent and a few pence for the schooling of the little ones.—Coroner: But that left very little to live on. Did you not apply to the parish for relief?—Witness (firmly): Never, sir. The dead man and myself were against it. We lived as best we could.—A juror: It seems a pity, because the man was evidently very respectable, though equally unfortunate, and the relief would have been granted, I should say.—Examination continued: Latterly the poor fellow seemed to be down-hearted and crushed by his misfortune, and had said on more than one occasion that he should be compelled to drown himself, but she never expected that he would do so. On Tuesday morning last he had just risen from his bed when the clock chimed half-past five, and he said, "What hour is that, Hannah?" She answered, "Half-past five," when he replied, "I cannot bear my misery longer." The next instant he fell down senseless, and she discovered that he had nearly severed his head from his body with a razor. She instantly sent for the doctor, but he was extinct when he arrived. Mrs. Hannah George, lodger in the house, stated deceased and last witness were on the most affectionate terms, and never quarrelled. She believed that deceased had been simply very unfortunate. The foreman (a guardian) very much regretted that the miseries undergone by the family had not been brought under the notice of the Board, for relief would have been afforded them without doubt. The Coroner said the case was a most painful one, and he sympathised with the aunt of the children, who had worked so energetically for her dead sister's husband and his little ones. The jury also expressed their sympathy with the poor woman, and recorded a verdict that "Deceased committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The October sessions of this court will commence on Monday. There are three charges of murder. The charge of libel preferred by Mr. Lamb, Brighton solicitor, against Mr. Henry Munster, is for trial; likewise the indictment against Isabel Wilberforce for perjury, arising out of a case in the Queen's Bench. This latter case will be heard by Mr. Justice Hawkins on Tuesday.

Quitting vessels of less than 50 tons measurement, Europe possesses 42 tons to every 1,000 inhabitants; America, 40; and Australia, 79; while Asia and Africa have only two tons per 1,000. Liverpool ranks as the most important port in the world, with a tonnage of 2,647,373.

Mr. AMINE NASSIR, Director of the Protestant Missions in Cairo, who came to England for the purpose of collecting funds for the Protestant Missions in Egypt, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

THE IRISH VOTE IN BRADFORD.—At the last general election Mr. Forster received the united support of the Irishmen in Bradford, their electoral strength being 1,500. Subsequently, however, owing to his action in regard to coercion and later in connection with the Land Bill, the Bradford branch of the Land League and other Irish associations passed a resolution denouncing Mr. Forster as a traitor, and pledging themselves to out him at the first opportunity. The results of the parliamentary revision of the borough have just been obtained, and these show that over 600 Irish electors have been struck off the register in consequence of their having during the past year, owing to the state of trade, applied for and received parochial relief.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(TELEGRAMS THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

Tunis, October 12. The French troops are expected to occupy the barracks in the city to-day. Three thousand more troops arrived at Sfax (Susa?) yesterday. A French Artilleryman who left Tunis for Manouba has disappeared. His horse strayed back to camp without its rider.

TUNIS, OCTOBER 14.

The troops occupying this city were largely reinforced to-day. The fortifications are being repaired in different places. The French troops have been officially ordered to render the Bey the military salute. The French flag was this evening hoisted on the citadel over the Tunisian standard. It is proposed to construct a military railway between Sfax and Kairwan.

MALTA, OCTOBER 14.

The Sheikh Mohamed Kemoun, the leader of the insurgents at Sfax, has arrived here in Tripoli.

TUNIS, OCTOBER 15.

A severe engagement was fought yesterday between the troops of General Sbadier's column and the insurgents in the neighbourhood of Zaghouan. The Arabs subsequently retreated to the mountains bordering on the Siliana river.

RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, OCTOBER 14.

Although the Russian envoys conducting the negotiations with the Holy See have assigned the necessity of obtaining fresh instructions as the reason for their departure, and have stated that they will return at the end of November, little hope is now entertained at the Vatican of the negotiations being brought to a successful issue. It is stated that a Concordat will shortly be concluded between the Vatican and Roumania.

THE TURKISH DEBT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCTOBER 14. Evening.

Mr. Bourke has finally agreed to the Galata Bankers' retaining the sum of £250,000 annually from the six contributions, but insists upon a preliminary examination of the claim of each banker. The bankers have decided that should Mr. Bourke propose to reduce the capital amount of their claims they will decline to conclude any arrangement with the bondholders. The Ottoman Commissioners refuse to guarantee a minimum of one per cent. interest on the reduced debt, but it is considered certain that the ceded revenues will yield that amount.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCTOBER 15.

The capital of the debt, reduced in conformity with Mr. Bourke's liquidation scheme, is estimated by the Ottoman Commissioners at £28,192,522, and by Mr. Bourke himself at £20,000,000. These sums include six years' unpaid coupons, capitalised according to the issue price of the various loans. As regards interest, Mr. Bourke claims a minimum of 1 per cent., and a future maximum of 4 per cent. The first payment of half per cent. to the sinking fund is only to be made after the payment of 1 per cent. interest on the debt. The sums afterwards received will be supplied to wards the payment of interest at the rate of 3 per cent., and any other possible surplus will go towards increasing that interest to the maximum of 4 per cent.

THE JOINT ACTION IN EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCTOBER 15.

By order of the Sultan, Artin Effendi paid visits to the British and French Ambassadors to-day in order to ask for explanations with regard to the despatch of ironclads to Alexandria by England and France.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCTOBER 15.

With regard to the report that the object of the despatch of English and French ironclads to Alexandria was to enforce the immediate departure of the Turkish Commissioners from Egypt, the Porte has been informed that the sole object of the British and French Cabinets was to protect their subjects.

TRIAL OF GUTEAU.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 15.

Guteau was brought to the Criminal Court yesterday under a strong guard, and arraigned for the murder of President Garfield. After the indictment had been read to the prisoner, who listened to it with languid indifference, he was asked to plead, to which he replied that he had a statement to make. The Court, however, refused to hear him, whereupon Guteau pleaded "Not Guilty." The District Attorney asked that the trial of the prisoner should commence on the 17th inst. Mr. Scoville, the counsel for Guteau, stated in an affidavit presented in conjunction with one by the prisoner, that he proposed to deny the jurisdiction of the Court, and defend the prisoner on the grounds, firstly, of insanity, and secondly, that the wound inflicted upon the late President was not necessarily fatal. Mr. Scoville, therefore, used a postponement until he could procure assistant counsel and witnesses. The Court fixed November 7th for the trial, and requested that the question of jurisdiction should be argued before October 30th.

THE MASSACRE OF EXPLORERS IN EGYPT.

ROME, OCTOBER 14.

According to a despatch from Cairo, semi-officially published here, the Egyptian Government appears willing to give the satisfaction demanded by Italy for the massacre of the exploring party conducted by Signor Giuletti.

PILGRIMS IN ROME.

ROME, OCTOBER 15.

About a thousand pilgrims to-day proceeded to the Basilica of San Lorenzo, where the remains of Pius IX. are interred. After mass had been celebrated a number of floral crowns were deposited on the tomb of the late Pontiff. There was no disturbance of any kind.

GREAT LOSS OF BERWICK BOATS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

It is now known that seventy or eighty fishermen at Eyemouth are already drowned. Five boats are ashore at Bournemouth, of which only two crews are saved, and some are supposed to have reached Holyhead. Another boat was sunk near the Queen's Harbour, Berwick. Twenty-seven boats are now missing. Messengers are being sent south to ascertain if any of these boats have reached shelter there.

ALL ENGLAND BICYCLE HANDICAP.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

The first heats of the All England One Mile Handicap Bicycle Race were run yesterday afternoon at the Aston Lower Grounds. The winners of the heats were R. Howell, Wolverhampton; P. Key, Wolverhampton; T. Floyd, Birmingham; A. Whitehouse, Leicester; J. Hill, Birmingham; S. Vale, Blaxwick; G. Saich, F. Barlow, and G. Owen, Birmingham; H. Green, Wolverhampton; C. Bennett, Coventry, and F. Wrighton, Coventry. J. Kean, of London, ran second to Owen, of Birmingham, in his heat. B. Kean and C. Gerrard, of London, also competed. The quickest time was made by Whitehouse, of Leicester—3min 45sec. The final heats will be run on Monday.

larity of the former, which has immense advantages in the way of comfort and safety over the latter. As yet, however, the bicycle has decidedly the pull in the matter of speed. A fifty-miles tricycle race took place on Saturday last, under the auspices of the recently formed Tricycle Association of Scotland, and was won by a cyclist, who completed the distance in 5 hours and 45 minutes. A tricycle, on the other hand, would have taken 7 hours and 15 minutes to make the same journey. But then tricycling is in its infancy, and we shall doubtless soon see that record beaten.

LOSS OF THE TUNTON.—The Cape mail brings further particulars of the inquiry into the loss of the Tunton. The Court decided that the ship struck on the outer rocks. The ridge of rocks extending beyond Quoin Point, and that she was lost through the faulty navigation of the captain, who was also declared to blame for not having placed the passengers in the boats at an earlier period. The spot where the Tunton struck is almost opposite the place where the Celt, a steamer belonging to the same company, was lost some two years ago, and it is pointed out that had Captain Manning but remembered this fact he would have known that there was a sandy cove, into which he could have run his ship, within a few miles.

GRAYS TO ALL.—To Secure Health.—Send to JOHN HUGH MARTIN, 10, Regent-circle, London, W., for a 48 page pamphlet on "Curative and Preventive Medicine by the use of the 'GRAYS' Magnetic System." Magnetism, by a gentle and almost invisible force, penetrates and permeates the entire tissue of the body, enriching the blood, and restores to the entire nervous system a vigorous and healthy tone. (Adv.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

know not the shadow of "the awful pause." At Amboise, for instance, two days ago, a gallant, gay assembly met for the inauguration of the "chasse a courre." The little town was filled for the occasion by the aristocracy of Touraine, all of whom, without exception, appear to have come together for the "opening day." The hunting-ground was the noble forest of Amboise, which belongs to the Princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the sportsmen's luncheon was spread at Chanteloup, in front of "the Pagoda," built by the Duc de Choiseul, who, having been exiled by Louis XV., retired to the Castle of Chanteloup, of which nothing now remains but the Pagoda, built by the exiled Duke in honour of those friends who, faithful in misfortune, came there to visit him. In front there is a terrace on a height, commanding one of those fair, wide views where forest, champagne vineyard, and river winding silver in the sun, rejoice

MR. GLADSTONE AND FAIR-TRADE.

Middle-Class Education.—Distributing the prizes in the Oxford local Examinations for London, Southwark, and Streatham-hill centres, on Tuesday evening, Lord Cromer remarked that in times gone by the education of the middle classes was provided for to a great extent by means of endowments. Many of these endowments appeared now to have become impoperative; at all events, the middle-class education of the present day was not adequately provided for by those means. The question was whether the existing endowments, with new endowments, could be depended upon, or whether the Government or private adventure schools should be relied upon to make up for existing deficiencies. His conviction was that the Government should stand out of the way of all competition with private adventure schools, and that, if it did, middle-class schools would spring up where they were wanted, and in that way middle-class education would be amply provided for.

[SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR "THE PEOPLE."]

When to Take a Garden.

Autumn Plans and Operations.

Greenhouses.

Bulbs.

In the Kitchen Garden

a cut on the right temple, said he was coming home with Kerr about a quarter past 12 in the morning, when prisoner knocked him down. William Kerr, the other soldier, said prisoner tripped him up and kicked him. Prisoner received a good character, and Mr. Fartridge, believing the police had got hold of the wrong man, took his own bail to appear on a future day.

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PRINCIPAL—Mr. J. SHIPLEY SLIPPER, R.D.S., Surgeon-Dentist.

BY a combination of two of his latest inventions, Mr. J. SHIPLEY SLIPPER is now enabled to adapt **ARTIFICIAL TEETH** to the mouth without the extraction of loose teeth or stumps. These teeth never change colour, are fitted to the mouth without any unsightly wires or fastenings, and are so lifelike as to defy the keenest and most experienced observer.

Artificial Teeth on the new base, durable and natural, from 2 6
A set complete 2 6
Stopping, Sealing, and Painless Extraction 1 6
Repairs whilst waiting at a trifling cost. All cases guaranteed.
Consultation and every information free of charge.
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RHEUMATIC GOUT.
EADIE'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.—The safest and most effectual cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Sciatica, Pains in the Head, Face, and Limbs. They remove neither continuing nor intermitting of diet, and in no case can they prove injurious. Numerous testimonials accompany each bottle.
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41, Holborn-viaduct, London.

CHANCERY COURT.
(Before Mr. Justice Cave.)

Guildhall.

City Police Summons Court.

Mansion House.

Bow-street.

Clerkenwell.

Lambeth.

Marylebone

Southwark

Thames.

Hammersmith.

and and shook it, b

Greenwich.

BURGERS DISTURBED.—William Robinson, 4 cutter, no fixed home, and William Moxham, alias 32, of 3, Carlisle-street, Soho-square, were charged, remand with attempting to burglariously enter premises 383, New Cross-road. Shortly before one o'clock on the night of the 6th inst. P.-c. Hampshire was the premises of Mr. Ross, butcher, when he saw prisoners standing in the doorway. Observing him, he walked away. The constable then found that the door had been forced open in another direction the other constable coming in another direction the door was stopped and taken to the police-station. After charge was entered Robinson remarked that it was cold and went to the stove, when he was seen to throw something into the fire. This was found to be a key, which fitted the lock of Mr. Ross's door. Similar keys were found upon the prisoner, and skeleton keys were found at Lamb's house.—Mr. Moxham and Robinson were committed for trial.

form a correct judgment how far we are a thriving nation or not.

One of my duties, of course, in each case will be to discover, as far as possible, what compensating influence, if any, exists to make up for such loss as, for instance, that in the last instance I have quoted, as well as that which I have suggested in the case of the building trade. It is often urged that even if an import does displace some product of home labour, it produces a corresponding export somewhere or other. This is a favourite argument with very many who, to judge from their speeches and writings, by no means consider the labour interests of the country as the first thing to be regarded. I am bound to say, however, that of late we have not heard so much of this theory. The doctrine that imports necessarily displace exports is now stated clearly at a discount. Great quantities of iron laid on the carrying trade, as one of the most potent compensating influences. Mr. Chamberlain and others further tell us that we must necessarily have all this foreign competition with the products of our home industries and that it is good for us to have it, because we have so much income to receive from foreign loans in the shape of interest, that we could not get it at all if we did not displace home labour with the productions of foreign labour.

In the case I have quoted, it is difficult to find either of those explanations altogether satisfactory as a compensating influence. The profits of a carrying trade, even if earned by a British bottom, on a cargo of doors and windows, would scarcely atone for the loss of a high a third of the value to the wage-earning power of the labourer. Still less would the paltry freight on a £10,000 cargo of iron gates amount to more than a miserable fraction per cent. on the loss of £6,000 worth of wages and manufacturing profit to the men of Lancashire. The difficulties we meet at the very threshold of this mighty question are in fact so complex that only by the most patient investigation of all our chief industries can we in any way hope to arrive at such net results as will enable us to

(From Punch.)

ENGLISH SOLDIERS IN SLAVERY.—The Indian papers have lately contained stories about British prisoners in Herat. They rest on a very slender foundation, which is as follows:—Some months ago a Sepoy of a Jacob's regiment, who had been missing since the battle of Maiwand, appeared at the head-quarters of his regiment. On his trial by court-martial he declared that he was taken prisoner after the battle with two native and four British soldiers. What became of the latter he did not know, but he and the other natives were made slaves and taken by their respective masters into a distant part of the country, whence he made his escape. This tale gives but a slender hope of any English prisoners being alive in Herat, especially as no rumour of such has reached Candahar. Quaintly, however, howsoever, have directed Colonel Stewart, who is en route to Kabul, on the Persian frontier of Afghanistan, to make every inquiry into the matter when he reaches these parts.

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POLITICAL MEMORANDA

The resources of Civilization
Have not, as yet, come to an end.
CHARLES J. DRENNIN.

WILLING'S, 353, Strand, London, W.C.

IN SEARCH OF A FATHER.
Remarkable Story.

We much regret that the peacocks no longer strut
across the lawn, or spread their tails in
autumn sun. They are gone for the most part to
Queen's aviaries at Windsor and to the Prince of Wales
gardens at Sandringham: the rest have been distri-

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—Sir Garnet Wolseley sent a letter to a meeting of G. Temple at Hakeau on Friday evening, in which he said that, although he did not take part in temperance meetings, there was no man in England whose heart was more cordially in the movement. Ninety per cent. of the crime in the army, he believed, was due to drunkenness, and whenever soldiers were removed from the temptation of drink, the crime practically disappeared. The campaign of 1879 in South Africa had been Garnet's force was composed almost exclusively of teetotallers; and though they had hard work to do, they behaved as if they had never met with

Yearoldy, the defence.—Mr. Besley, for Mr. Besley, the complainant had never played the modest woman. It was not improbable that she had been living immorally, and visited brothels.—The counsel then proceeded to attack a woman in this way:—The plaintiff had struggled for years with poverty, and obtained a honest livelihood as a dressmaker.—Mr. Besley said he would ask the defendant was thoroughly stupid and ignorant, and he offered £40 to settle this matter, but the defendant refused. He was frightened of the exposure, and he proposed for a money payment of £400 on either side.—After a speech of over an hour, the counsel called Charles Darnley, of 30, Rue Haymarket, undertaker, a assistant, to prove the employment of Mr. S.-by way, undertaker, he was the employer of one William Randall, brother of the woman who died at William Randall, brother of the woman who died at Charing-cross Hospital in 1867. The defendant was called to negative the suggestion that the defendant's younger brother Samuel who was a hospital, the christian name of Samuel appeared in the hospital books. After other evidence on the

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Registrar-General's returns of births and deaths in London and in 19 other large English towns for the week ended Saturday, October 10, 1875, are published to-day. The mortality in the states:—The annual rate of mortality last week in 19 of the largest English towns averaged 183 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, which is estimated at 7,098,775 persons in the middle of this year. The rate of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follows:—Bristol 134, Norwich 135, Oldham 163, Brighton 164, Plymouth 164, Birmingham 173, Leicester 174, Sunderland 174, Nottingham 177, Bradford 179, Portsmouth 180, Sheffield 183, London 186, Leeds 188, Wolverhampton 192, Salford 203, Manchester 219, Hull 219, Liverpool 229, Newcastle & Tyne 247.

MR. GLADSTONE IN THE CITY.

Mr. Parnell's Arrest.

From an early hour on Thursday morning the crowds of people assembled in the vicinity of Guildhall betokened the interest evoked by Mr. Gladstone's proposed visit to the City to receive the congratulatory address voted some time since by the members of the Court of Common Council. The ceremony took place in the Guildhall, which, together with its approaches, had been gaily decorated with palms, flowers, and a gorgeous display of bannetons and flags. At the south side of the hall a raised platform had been constructed, and here were provided seats for the more distinguished visitors. Amongst those seated here were the Greek Minister, Earl Spencer, Lord Granville, Lord Monson, Sir H. James, Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., Mr. John Holms, Mr. Fawcett, M.P., and Mr. Goschen, M.P. Immediately fronting them were the members of the Common Council in their fur-trimmed gowns. At the time appointed the approach of a number of Common Councilmen, followed by the officers of the Corporation and the Lord Mayor leading in Mrs. Gladstone, was the signal for a storm of cheering, which was renewed when Mr. Gladstone followed with the Lady Mayores.

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We have no fear of the people of Ireland, but what we have fear of is lest the same should be corrupted by the most demoralising doctrines, and lest many more should be one by one be terrified and intimidated out of the exercise of their constitutional rights from no other motive than to induce them to make over their private liberty and the exercise of their civil rights into the hands of those self-constituted dictators, and to place those rights under the unknown provisions of an unwritten law (cheers), dictated by nothing but arbitrary will (cheers). The right hon. gentleman went on to say that it was not in any degree connected with what was called in Ireland Home Rule, or with the local self-government of that country, which latter system he should delight to see established, provided that it should not break down the supremacy of the Imperial control. (Cheers.) Apart from those subjects he had acknowledged the duty and the responsibility of the Government. But what was the Government itself but a portion of the community selected by that community for the purpose of discharging duties, and dependent for their efficient discharge upon the support they received from the community itself? He appealed to the community in this matter for support, and in making that appeal, made it not as a petition, but a claim. (Cheers.) He affirmed that from the mere fact of the Government being charged with the Executive responsibility, they were entitled to lodge that claim, and they did lodge it upon all orders and degrees of men, and upon all political parties—(cheers)—and upon all leaders of political parties (cheers). They were entitled to claim from them a hearty and a cordial support in a great national crisis for the vindication of the law (cheers). He wished to add a few words upon the difficulties which had arisen in the settlement of the affairs of South Africa. 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It ought to enter, and it must enter, into the thoughts of every intelligent man of the day. Pressed by the enormous activity of civil, social, political, and personal life, it is very difficult for us to come to a due appreciation of every public question, however great; but at times they will assume prominence and assert themselves with a force such as cannot be mistaken, and that is the case with the Irish question at present. I have said, and I say it again, after having had the opportunity of communication with my colleagues, after having assured myself from that communication that I did not in the slightest degree misrepresent their opinion—(cheers)—that the Government recognises itself as charged in Ireland with most arduous and solemn duties, and these duties to the best of its ability it is determined to perform. (Cheers.) Our determination has been that to the best of our power they should be carried into effect, and even within these few moments I have been informed that the first step towards the vindication of law and of order, and of the rights of property and the freedom of the land—(cheers)—of the first element of political life and civilisation, the first step has been taken with the arrest of the man—(loud cheers, the whole audience rising and waving handkerchiefs)—who, entirely from motives which I don't challenge, which I cannot examine, and with which I have nothing to do, who entirely has made himself beyond all others prominent in the attempt to destroy the authority of the law—(hear, hear)—and to substitute what could end in being nothing more nor less than an anarchical oppression exercised upon the people of Ireland. My Lord Mayor, our belief is that the people of Ireland are at issue. Our belief is that the people of Ireland, and especially that the masses of the tenantry of Ireland—(hear, hear)—who constitute, as you are aware, in themselves considerably more than a moiety of the tenantry are earnestly desirous to have a full trial of the equitable provisions of that measure which with such great labour Parliament has introduced into the law of the land, and that the opposition with which we are struggling is a power which presumes to come between the people and the law, and to say how far, and when, and how, and upon what terms people are to have that benefit which Parliament intends them to have without restriction and without reserve. (Cheers.) We have no fear of the people of Ireland, but what we have fear of is lest the same should be corrupted by the most demoralising doctrines, and lest many more should be one by one be terrified and intimidated out of the exercise of their constitutional rights from no other motive than to induce them to make over their private liberty and the exercise of their civil rights into the hands of those self-constituted dictators, and to place those rights under the unknown provisions of an unwritten law (cheers), dictated by nothing but arbitrary will (cheers). The right hon. gentleman went on to say that it was not in any degree connected with what was called in Ireland Home Rule, or with the local self-government of that country, which latter system he should delight to see established, provided that it should not break down the supremacy of the Imperial control. (Cheers.) Apart from those subjects he had acknowledged the duty and the responsibility of the Government. But what was the Government itself but a portion of the community selected by that community for the purpose of discharging duties, and dependent for their efficient discharge upon the support they received from the community itself? He appealed to the community in this matter for support, and in making that appeal, made it not as a petition, but a claim. (Cheers.) He affirmed that from the mere fact of the Government being charged with the Executive responsibility, they were entitled to lodge that claim, and they did lodge it upon all orders and degrees of men, and upon all political parties—(cheers)—and upon all leaders of political parties (cheers). They were entitled to claim from them a hearty and a cordial support in a great national crisis for the vindication of the law (cheers). He wished to add a few words upon the difficulties which had arisen in the settlement of the affairs of South Africa. They would remember that the Boers delegated three gentlemen of great ability to manage their affairs, and in the Convention which he held in his hand, signed by the three members of the Boer Triumvirate—Messrs Kruger, Pretorius, and Joubert—the closing paragraph ran—“and we promise and undertake that this Convention shall be ratified by a newly-elected Volksraad of the Transvaal State within three months of this date.” These words were not rash or unauthorised, and the Government looked upon them as solemn words, and they intended to abide by them (enthusiastic cheering). The Government also, above all, deemed to be sacred the rights of the hundreds of thousands of natives, who were not less worthy of consideration than the Dutch Boer inhabitants of the Transvaal. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone referred to the settlement of the affairs of Greece, and sat down amidst loud cheering and the waving of handkerchiefs.

THE PROVINCES.

BIRMINGHAM.—The statue to the late George Dawson, erected last week, has caused almost as much dissatisfaction as the “Griffin” at Temple-bar. The intimate friends of the distinguished lecturer declare the likeness to be most unsatisfactory, or, rather, no likeness at all. The clothes, too, are said to be a “mistake.” A proposition has been made that the subscribers should pay their subscriptions over again in order to substitute a more faithful representation of Mr. Dawson. At the Police-court, on Tuesday, Emma Bees was committed for trial at the Sessions for stealing £300 from James White, blacksmith, Liverpool. Prosecutor, who only came to Birmingham the previous day, met with a strange man in a public-house, and by him was taken to the prisoner's house as a respectable hotel. At the Quarter Sessions this week, the Recorder congratulated the grand jury that there was not a single case of aggravated assault or of the use of the knife in the calendar.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The memorial stone of the new church to be erected to the memory of the late Rev. A. M. Bennett, first vicar and founder of St. Peter's, was laid on Tuesday by the Bishop of Winchester, who, in the course of an address, said, within the broad limits of the Church there was room for variety in both worship and ritual. He was not sure it would be well if it were otherwise, but he thought there was need of more charity and Christian forbearance.

BRIDGEWATER.—At the Police-court, this week, a singular case was investigated. James Smart, landlord of the Steam Packet Inn, and Elizabeth Smart, his wife, were charged with being drunk upon their own licensed premises. It was stated that defendants quarrelled and drank to excess, and a police-constable deposed to finding them both drunk in separate rooms. They were fined 10s. each, and costs.

BRIGHTON.—The visit of the Incorporated Law Society to Brighton was brought to a close on Thursday, when excursions were made by rail to Arundel Castle, and by rail and steamer to Eastbourne. At Arundel the castle and grounds were specially opened to them by the Duke of Norfolk, and the members had the opportunity of seeing the extensive improvements and alterations which have lately been in progress at the ducal residence. An interest of another kind attached itself to the trip to Eastbourne, as the visitors were enabled to see the works in progress at Newhaven Harbour, which, in conjunction with those about to be undertaken at the sister harbour at Dieppe, will do much towards making this route to the Continent quicker and more popular. The excursion of the society has thus extended to three days, two only of which have been devoted to discussions; and, as several of the papers prepared by the members have remained unread, a suggestion has been made that the whole of the time of future gatherings should be given up to the conferences. The Brighton meeting has been more largely attended than any previous provincial meeting.

BUXTON.—The Duke of Devonshire on Tuesday opened the new wing of the Buxton Bath Charity and the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton, amidst many manifestations of rejoicing, the town being generally decorated, and hundreds of visitors arriving by special trains. It had been announced that the Earl of Derby, in his capacity of chairman of the Cotton Districts Convalescent Fund, who had contributed £25,000 to the extension of the hospital (very nearly the whole amount required), would take part in the proceedings, but his lordship was at the last moment unable to attend. The hospital with its lofty and magnificent dome forms one of the principal architectural beauties of Buxton, and was originally founded by the Duke of Devonshire. By the recent extension the buildings have been doubled in size, and it is intended to place the benefits to be derived from drinking the mineral waters of Buxton within the reach of the poorer classes in the cotton districts.

CARDIFF.—The second tramway constructed here—namely, the Cardiff District and Penarth Harbour Tramway, extending several miles—has just been completed, and it has been examined by the Board of Trade Inspector. The line is ultimately intended to be carried on to Penarth Ferry, and steam cars will be run permanently if the consent of the authorities is obtained.

CARMARTHEN.—At the Police-court on Monday, John Morris Hunt, described as an auctioneer, of London, was charged with contravening the Market Act by selling manufactured goods “without the market place, and not in his own dwelling-house, shop, or premises.” Defendant rented ground adjoining the cattle market, and within a wooden structure sold miscellaneous articles at such rates as to obtain large patronage, thereby arousing the antagonism of the town tradesmen. The court was crowded with partisans. For the defence, it was contended that the erection was included in the comprehensive term “premises,” and that it was to all intents a shop, except that it had not stone walls and plate-glass windows. The Town Clerk differed from this, as the place was subject to no rates, and gave no vote. The Bench indicated a fine of 5s. and costs, which defendant refused to pay.

COVENTRY.—At a sale of goods under a distress for the vicar's rate, the large room in which the proceedings took place was crowded with persons who continually interrupted the auctioneer with jokes and cries. At the end of the sale an indignation meeting was held, and after several violent speeches the following resolution was unanimously passed: “That, as previous vicars received considerably less income than the rate now brings in, the increase should not be paid to the present or any future vicar, but should be applied to a fund for the liquidation of the rate.”

DOVER.—An important impetus to the building trade is likely to arise in this neighbourhood, consequent upon the purchase by Lord Granville of a very extensive estate at St. Margaret's Bay, near the South Foreland Lighthouse. It is proposed to build the estate out, building plots for residence. Already signs of building enterprise are evident. At the sessions, a named Gertrude Lock, aged 16, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for obtaining goods by false pretences. The girl is the daughter of a journeyman boot-maker in the town, and the offence of which she has been convicted was committed under very impudent circumstances, she falsely representing herself to be the daughter of the Colonel of the 28th Cameronian Regiment, stationed at Shoreham. The prisoner succeeded in obtaining apartments on the Marine Parade at 47 s. a week, and in defrauding several tradesmen to a considerable extent.

EXETER.—Sir Lydston Newman summoned a farmer, on Tuesday, named Ellis, for wilfully damaging his park gate. Sir Lydston owns most of the parish; the church is in his park, and persons attending service have to pass through the park. For some time the gate of the carriage-way has been chained up on Sundays, but persons driving have been allowed to pass on application to the lodge-keeper. Defendant, however, came to the conclusion that parishioners going to church had a right to pass without any one's permission, and accordingly smashed the gate and drove to the church. The magistrates dismissed the summons, as they believed the defendant broke the gate in the belief that he had a right of way.

GLOUCESTER.—The annual conference of the diocese of Bristol and Gloucester has been held this week, Bishop Elliot presiding. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., introduced the subject of middle class education, upon which a committee had reported that they found a large deficiency in the supply of middle-class schools, both for boys and girls, but especially girls, and recommended the appointment of some one to obtain full data by personal visitation. Cathedral reform and Church patronage were among other subjects considered. His lordship said there were many evils connected with the sale of Church patronage which should be swept away, but as practical men they must feel that they could not go further now than Mr. Stanshope's bill. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, speaking on Wednesday, gave his reasons for believing that it was of infinitely greater importance to the State than to the Church that the latter should be established. Neither with regard to disestablishment nor disendowment did he think the Church had anything to fear if she were true to herself. He condemned the present system of ecclesiastical patronage, and said he thought it should be paid by the landowner.

LOWESTOFT.—Some excitement has been occasioned by the landing here of an instrument, known as a “Belgian devil.” At midnight on Sunday, the “Belgian devil” was fishing 14 miles east by south from Lowestoft, when an Ostend trawler towed into the

Eagle's net with a “devil” over her side, and tried to part the Eagle from her mate. The Eagle's warp, however, was too strong, and the instrument got so entangled with the net that it could not part them. The master of the Eagle, to save his boat from sinking, cut away the Ostender's gear, and on hauling up his nets found the Ostender's “devil” in them.

NEWPORT.—Captain Duff, the owner of the yacht Sotaniella, brought an action in the County Court at Newport, I.W., on Wednesday, against the Cowes Regatta Committee, to recover a silver cup which he said his yacht won at the recent regatta. The defence was that a condition requiring a signed declaration that the yacht was fairly and properly sailed had not been complied with. A verdict was given for the defendants, but the judge said it was a very mean thing, after inviting yacht owners to sail their vessels for the committee on the merest technicality, to withhold the cup, which was admitted to have been honestly won. The defendants' solicitor thereupon said that Captain Duff should have the cup at once.

NORTHAMPTON.—At a Diocesan Conference held here, the Bishop of Peterborough, who presided, maintained that the Church would lose its spiritual strength if it were ever linked with the fortunes of either political party. He urged that the voice of the laity, joined with that of the clergy, should be expressed in the House of Commons, and said that the Church was entitled to at least common justice from all statesmen.

SEVENOAKS.—A singular accident, but which, fortunately, was not attended with any serious results, happened on Wednesday to Miss Mills, eldest daughter of Sir Charles H. Mills, Bart., M.P., and Miss Cad, the governess. Attended by a valet, they were driving in a basket carriage from Wilderness Park. On the road a deer jumped across the fence from Finkle Park, the seat of Lord Backville, into the highway, frightening the pony and causing it to run up an embankment four feet high, the young ladies being thrown out into the road. The pony then started at a tremendous pace, its progress not being stayed until the carriage was smashed to atoms, the animal itself being severely cut about the legs. Miss Mills and the governess were assisted to a cottage close by, and were subsequently removed to Wilderness House. Although both were much shaken, no other injuries were sustained.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The Mayor, Alderman John Jones, has announced that he wishes to present £500 to the town, to form the nucleus of a fund to provide a permanent exhibition of arts and manufactures, especially with a view of educating the artisan population. Half the money is to be expended the first year.

SCOTLAND.

The Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, on the 5th inst., appointed a committee to adjust the clauses of the Land Tenancy Bill prepared on behalf of the Chamber, and to report thereon to the directors. That report has now been drawn up, proposing several amendments. It is proposed to give tenants additional powers for the protection of crops against all trespassers, whether man or beast. This, so far as the farmer is concerned, amounts to the virtual abolition of the game laws. Greater latitude is allowed for considering in compensation awards dilapidations or improvements up to date. Provision is made for awarding compensation for breach of agreement and dilapidation during the currency of lease, with power to prevent continuance of dilapidation on proof of the same. Agricultural hypothec is entirely abolished, along with the Acts of sedentary bearing thereon, but in case of tenants falling six months in arrear with rent, the tenancy may be determined at the option of the landlord. Twelve months notice to quit has been substituted for two years in ordinary cases.

A violent storm has prevailed in the north-east of Scotland since Saturday, the wind from the north-west having hurricane force. Snow and sleet have fallen heavily at intervals, and the cold is intense. Crops along the coast have not nearly been secured, many fields not yet being cut. Inland only a meagre beginning has been made, ripening process being retarded by the inclemency of the weather. The prospect, especially for the small crofters, is dismal.

While the express train from Ballater, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Hartington, as passengers, was near Dinnet Station on Monday afternoon, a tire of one of the engine wheels broke, and another engine had to be substituted. Owing to the delay thus occasioned, the connection with the south-going train was lost at Aberdeen, but a special was put on, which overtook the mail train at Perth.

The plans of the proposed new Tay Viaduct are now being exhibited in the North British Railway offices. The plans have been prepared by Mr. W. H. Barlow, the eminent civil engineer, and are made for a double line of rails. The bridge, which is on the girder principle, will be about two miles in length, and will commence on the south, or Fife side of the Tay, about 63 ft. west of the former structure.

On Wednesday the whaler Resolute arrived at Dundee from the Davis Straits whale fishing, with 40 tons of oil and about 1,000 tons of bone. The united catch of the eleven ships of the Dundee fleet is only 436 tons, against 1,677 tons last year. The catch is of the value of about £15,000—a wretched result. Owing to scarcity, bone will rise materially, the latest price being over £700 per ton. The failure of whale fishing is all the more deplorable after the failure of seal fishing.

On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of the tenant farmers of Forfarshire was held in the county town to consider the present state of agricultural depression and to suggest remedies. Mr. T. M. Nicoll, of Littleton, occupied the chair. Mr. W. A. Hunter, of Dundee, was in attendance as representing the English Farmers' Alliance, and delivered a long address. Speeches were also given by several of the leading farmers in the county. Resolutions were unanimously carried declaring against a return to protection, in favour of a reduction of rents, of compensation for improvements, and of the abolition of what remains of the law of hypothec and distress.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

On Monday, Dr. Diplock held an inquest at Nottingham, relative to the death of Norman Collier M'Leau, M.R.C.S., &c., aged 30, residing at Tavistock-crescent. Deceased had been much depressed of late, and had had sleepless nights. He had said he was tired of life, and that his troubles were too much for him. On Friday he rushed out of the house to his dispirited in the Portobello-road, where he was afterwards found on the floor insensible, having taken a fatal dose of belladonna. Verdict—Temporary Insanity.

On Monday, Mr. W. Carter, coroner for East Surrey, concluded an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of George James Simpson, aged 11, of Lambeth. Deceased told his mother that he received a blow on the head with a ruler from his master at a Board School. Dr. Farr, who made a post-mortem examination, however, failed to trace any marks of violence. In his opinion, death resulted from inflammation of the lungs. The coroner said his advice to teachers would be not to strike a child on the head with the ruler or any hard substance. The jury returned a verdict of “Death from natural causes,” and exonerated the School Board official from all blame.

On Thursday Mr. Collier, Deputy Coroner for East Middlesex, held an inquiry at Spitalfields as to the death of Amelia Butcher, aged 22. Police-constable Sweet deposed that at 12.15 on Monday afternoon, his attention was called to deceased, who was sitting on a doorstep in Flower and Dean-street. Finding that she was sensible, he asked her where she wanted to go, and she replied “To the workhouse.” He had known her for years as a tramp. Last year, in the most severe weather, she slept on door-steps all night. She told him she had neither home nor friends, and he took her to the Whitechapel infirmary. Charlotte Watkins, nurse at the infirmary, said deceased was very dirty, and without hardly knowing how to get the rags off her body. She died at 6.30 on the following morning. Dr. H. Fleet, the medical officer, stated that the stomach of deceased was perfectly empty, and the condition of the gall bladder clearly showed she had not partaken of food for a considerable time. Her liver was that of a drunkard. A verdict of “Death from starvation” was recorded.

It is said that the Earl of Aberdeen or Earl of Rosebery will have the Green Riband of the Order of the Thistle, vacant by the death of the Earl of Airlie.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

An arrangement has been sanctioned by which Europeans and Sikhs are to be accepted for service in the police forces of the Straits Settlements.

M. Daniel Wilson, Under-Secretary at the French Ministry of Finance, is to be married to Mlle. Alice Grévy, the only child of the President of the Republic, on the 22nd inst. M. Wilson, as his name implies, is of English descent.

On Saturday a commemorative monument of the defence of St. Quentin was unveiled at that town by the Minister of War, General Farre, who delivered a speech extolling the efforts for the national defence.

A new pier at Limasol, Cyprus, has been opened with great ceremony, and is expected to prove of much advantage to the trade of the port, which has greatly expanded during the past three years.

It is announced that the petroleum springs discovered in Hazerweld tubulars, and not lamp oil.

A letter from H.M.S. Ruby says that Admiral Jones recently paid a state visit to the Queen of Madagascar. The slave and labour question and English protection of the island were the subjects that received principal attention.

The *Printers' Register* says:—“The King of the Sandwich Islands, who has lately paid us a visit, is the only king, we believe, who is at present the responsible editor of a newspaper. His paper is the *Hawaiian Gazette*.”

Jessie Helfman, who was with others convicted of the murder of the Czar, but was not executed on account of being pregnant, will, after the birth of her child, be imprisoned at Schlusselburg, a small fortified island on the Neva.

A Phylloxera Congress has been sitting. It was attended by a number of foreign delegates. As to this year's French vintage, the weather has been unusually favourable for the gathering.

A terrible inundation devastated the Commune of Settimo San Pietro, Sardinia. Fifty-four houses were destroyed, and three children and a young man perished. The losses in cattle and grain are enormous.

In consequence of the present position of affairs in the Transvaal, telegraphic orders have been sent to the Cape for the troop ships *Serapis* and *Tamar* to be detained on arrival at Simon's Bay until further orders.

their lives, it fills a gap which the Churches have left. At the same time, an irregular agency of this kind is liable to degenerate into mere sensationalism; and when for that or any other reason it becomes a public nuisance by disturbing the public peace, the duty of the civil magistrate is clear. There is, obviously, something wrong with an evangelising agency which makes men, even temporarily, worse, instead of better citizens, and in its own interests, no less than in those of the public, a Salvation Army that creates disturbance in the streets ought to be made subject to sharp discipline.

It was a striking and pathetic picture which the Prime Minister incidentally sketched at Leeds when he said, "We brought the grey hairs of that old man who peacefully ruled in Afghanistan in sorrow to the grave." Unhappily for the local colouring, the man was not old; he had no hair to speak of—only the Afghan tuft—and that was not grey; he did not rule peacefully in Afghanistan, but spent his years in unremitting conflict, and collected his ordinary revenue as Rob Roy did his lowland tribute; and, finally, what unsilvered hair he had was brought to the grave by the operation of an inveterate and incurable disease. Even were the Biblical description of our conduct somewhat more appropriate than it is, there might be some excuse in the fact that one of the latest acts of this mock patriarch was to organise a jihad or fanatical war against our Indian Empire.

Mr. Gladstone resembles the exile who, in Goldsmith's beautiful line, "drags at each remove a lengthening chain." Of Scotch blood, and therefore no doubt endowed with a Scotchman's fervid love of the North, a cruel destiny drove him to Lancashire to be born. Even there he found no resting-place, for he tells us that he is by residence a Londoner; while marriage, the next great crisis of his life, made him a Welshman. After all these changes he feels himself a Yorkshireman; and if Mr. Parnell were only less unkind, we have not a doubt that he would confess he has been made an Irishman by kissing the Blarney stone. When, in addition to all this, we learn that his people are landowners yet that he sprung from a commercial family, there is no difficulty in crediting his statement that he is "in various respects peculiar."

French ingenuity would seem to possess an infinity of resource in discovering appropriate names for new colours. Isabella, the Queen, who, in consequence of an improvident vow, found herself compelled to wear her body linen continuously for 17 years, was long since called on to stand godmother to a number of different varieties of more or less dirty colours. As applied to a dress, "Isabella" is a kind of dove-colour, while as applied to lace, it is, we believe, synonymous or nearly so, with *écru*, and in the case of a horse, with cream-coloured. But this is an old-world story. In later years "London mud" has been a fashionable colour, so has the more poetic "Nile-water." But these, again, are comparatively old and tame. The Franco-Prussian war brought into vogue "Prussian's-blood" colour, "Bismarck-in-a-fury" colour, and "Bismarck-with-the-jaundice." But as the years roll on, even references to the fine sanguine complexion of the great German Chancellor have grown somewhat stale, and a season or so ago the peculiar hue of a "toad dying for love," whatever that may be, lent an added charm to female Parisian costume. By far the most graphic of all, however, is that recorded by our Paris correspondent, who tells us that "newly-disembarked-steamboat-passenger colour" is at this moment the most remarkable novelty in the Bois de Boulogne. Our own English "greeny-gallery-Grosvenor-gallery" tone must, we imagine, be a tolerably close approximation to this charmingly attractive and suggestive dye.

The annual statement of the Chairman of the London School Board is not by any means such instructive reading as it ought to be, and his address does not add vastly to our stock of accurate information with regard to the real expenses of the Board. It is all very well to be told that the net expenditure for maintenance in the Board Schools last year was £1 12s. 9d. per scholar, and the gross cost £2 17s. 1d., but what we want to know is how much every scholar costs in all to the ratepayers of London, when the other items besides maintenance are included. Thus, the maintenance does not embrace the Expenses of Administration at the Head Office, which figure in the half-yearly accounts for £26,474, nor the expenses towards the maintenance of Industrial Schools, £23,495. But these are only a comparatively small portion of the total expenses. The repayment of loans and the interest on them during the half-year ending March 25th was £92,523, and the purchase of land and erection of schools during the same period figures for no less than £195,712. This, of course, does not represent current expenditure, but the interest upon it does. Altogether, with sundry smaller items, the gross expenditure of the Board for the half-year was £635,615, and as the average of children attending the schools was 197,718, the total cost of the education of each during an entire year, supposing the rate of expenditure to remain the same, would be somewhere about £2 4s. 6d., a very different figure from £1 12s. 9d. We are quite aware that this figure ought to be reduced by some considerable fraction before it can be taken as an accurate estimate of the real cost per head per annum, but why does not the Chairman give us the means of calculating the reduction which ought to be made?

It is a pity that a respectable body like the Oxford Diocesan Conference should go out of its way to prepare defeat for itself. That is what it has done by unanimously passing a resolution declaring that all restrictions of marriage on the ground of affinity depend upon the same principle, and that it is impossible to do away with any one of them without striking at the root of all the rest. This would be true of a scientific table of prohibited degrees, resting upon a physiological basis, but it is ludicrously untrue of a theological table resting upon canonical traditions. However completely a man and his wife may in certain respects be one flesh, it is quite certain that nature does not acknowledge the inference founded on that identity. Even the Oxford Diocesan Conference will some day have to admit that there is as wide a difference between a man's own sister and his wife's as between his mother and his mother-in-law.

Mr. HOSKIN FRATT is at present in France, with a view to organising an International Congress of the friends of peace.

HYPOCRISY.—Mr. Charles Harvey, of Penzance, spirit merchant, who was bitten in the hand three months since by a retriever, which previously had been bitten by small rabid dog, died on Thursday from hydrophobia.

SATURDAY'S INQUESTS.

Yesterday an inquiry was held at the Hope Tavern, Banner-street, St. Luke's, touching the death of John Slater, aged 75, commercial clerk, of 10, Grain-street, Horton. The widow stated that deceased was knocked down and trodden on by a horse 10 years ago, which necessitated a long stay in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. When discharged the bones of the foot had ossified, causing him great pain. When he could work, he was employed by Messrs. Jones, Lloyd and Co., the artificial florists in Goswell-road; but they had frequently suffered great privations, which had set up disease of the heart in the case of the deceased. From the evidence of other witnesses, it appeared that the old man, tempted by distress, was detected on Thursday evening by Mr. Lloyd in the act of leaving the shop with some flowers which he had stolen. A constable was called in, but Mr. Lloyd declined to charge him. The old man got greatly excited, and had only taken a few steps out of the shop when he was seen to stagger and fall, striking his forehead against the kerb. Death was the result of stoppage of the heart's action and shock to the nervous system, acting upon a previously weakened condition of body. A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was returned.

Yesterday morning Dr. Danford Thomas, coroner for Central Middlesex, held an inquest at the Hampstead Workhouse Infirmary on the body of Thomas Wright, aged 58, cabdriver, of 94, Southampton-road, Gospel-oak, who was killed during the gale. Deceased left home at half-past eight on Friday morning and took his accustomed place with his master's cab on the rank opposite the George Inn, Haverstock-hill. One of several tall trees was blown down, falling on deceased, who died in a few minutes from concussion of the brain. A juror said a great many of the trees on Haverstock-hill were unsafe; on Downshire-hill a tree fell the previous day directly after he had passed. The jury returned a verdict that "Deceased was killed by a tree blown down by the gale," adding a rider expressing their opinion that the owners of trees, or the public authorities, ought to take opportunities of having trees near public roads inspected.

At St. Pancras Workhouse, yesterday, an inquest was held on the body of a female infant named by the guardians Jessie Guildford, aged about six weeks.—On the 15th September, Kate Gardiner, aged ten years, of 2, Milman-street, while on her way from school at dinner-time, was accosted by a female, who begged to mind the baby, giving her a penny for her trouble. The woman went away and returned, and the infant was taken by the police to the workhouse, where she died on the 11th inst. from diarrhoea.—A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

SATURDAY'S LATEST NEWS.

Yesterday Dr. Diplock received information of the death of William Biggs, aged 30, shopman in the service of Mr. E. Taylor, cheesemonger, of Earl's-court-road, Kensington. On Friday the deceased was serving his customers in Cromwell-crescent when his horse bolted, and while he was running after it he dropped down dead.

Information was received by the coroner yesterday that as a goods train from the country was coming in a man was seen to throw himself in front of the engine, the guard-iron of which caught him and precipitated him on the spot. The body was carried to the mortuary of the Whitechapel Union Infirmary. On the body was found the following letter:—"Forgive me this rash act. I cannot work. It is better for both of us. You must not fret. Remembrance to all, brothers and sisters and all friends. Farewell all, I shall be better off. I have done this for your good. Amy, girl, farewell."

Yesterday, about one o'clock, Herbert Jones, aged 18, who is stated to be a sailor, residing at 41, Gray's-inn-road, was admitted into the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, suffering from the effects of poison that he had taken in Black Horse Yard, Gray's-inn-road, with a view of destroying his life.

Yesterday information was forwarded to the coroner for Westminster that the body of a male child decomposed, and which, it is supposed, had come to its death by foul means, had been found by the police of the Westminster division.

Yesterday morning the Lord Mayor distributed the prizes for turning in wood, pottery, and metal, presented by the Turners' Company, the Baroness Burdett Coutts-Bartlett, and others.

The annual Golf Match for the championship came off yesterday at Prestwick. Robert Ferguson, of Musselburgh, made the three rounds in 170 strokes, thus securing the trophy.

A frightful accident happened at Edmonton on Friday.—Mr. Samuel Warren, an old inhabitant of Edmonton, aged 78, was crossing over the railway at one of the level crossings when a train came along, knocked the old man down and ran over him. He was picked up and taken to the King's Head public-house there to await an inquest. The dead body of a solicitor, named Frederick Coope, is now in the mortuary of Guy's Hospital awaiting an inquest. He left his home, which is at 31, Hanover-street, Lyndhurst-road, Peckham, a few days ago and went to Aberdeen. He, however, returned to London, and took up his quarters at the Bridge House Hotel. He drank excessively, and although he had often admitted his folly, his love for alcohol seemed to be the great for him to master. One of the servants at the hotel went into the deceased's bedroom as he did not make his appearance at breakfast, and there found him in a state of insensibility. He was at once removed to the hospital, where he died afterwards expired.

Mr. W. J. Payne, the city coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the city coroner's Court, Golden-lane, into the circumstances under which Daniel Marshall, aged 72, residing at 15, Central-street, St. Luke's, came to his death. Deceased was a very eccentric and abstemious man. Although he had complained of feeling the effect of the cold weather he would not wear warm clothing, although entreated to do so by his wife. Deceased worked at Rymill's Horse Repository in Barbican, and on Wednesday last deceased went to cut chaff in the loft. Shortly afterwards he was found sitting down on the floor quite dead. In the deceased's pockets, which were each tied up, were found pieces of string, which were each tied up in various amounts. The jury returned a verdict that death resulted from failure of the heart's action.

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.—At the City mortuary, Golden-lane, Barbican, Mr. W. J. Payne, the city coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Joseph James, Reynolds, share, broker, aged 50, residing at 30, Edingham-road, Lee, Kent. On Tuesday deceased was run over by a bus. He was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where it was found that he was under the influence of liquor. He was seen to sleep for a time, and as it could not be seen that he was suffering from any injuries he was handed over to the police, who charged him with being drunk. Shortly afterwards he was found dead in his cell. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death while in a state of intoxication.

SHOCKING DEPRIVATION.—Yesterday, at the Croydon Petty Sessions two girls named Alice Waldon and Eliza Wats, the former 13 years of age, and the latter 14, were charged with stealing a jacket from a cloak room at the Princess-road Board School, Croydon.—Police-sergeant 22 W said he had made inquiries respecting the prisoners, and found that about twelve months ago the girl Watson preferred a charge of indecent assault against a man at that court, and the case was dismissed. She got associated with the other prisoner, and she had since been staying for nights together with a lad named Bennett. The mother of the prisoner Watson was asked by the Chairman whether it was true that she and her children lived together in a front kitchen, that a man and his wife and four children occupied another room, that a third room was occupied by a man and his wife and a widow, and that a woman bearing one of the worst of characters, lived in the house. The witness said that such was the case. She admitted too, that another daughter, who was leading an immoral life lived with her. The Bench sentenced the prisoners to be imprisoned for one month, and at the expiration of that sentence to be detained in a reformatory—Watson for four years, and Waldon for five years.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.—The Best Goods wear the best, and the very best Goods that are manufactured can be had at H. Kimpson's, 10, Abchurch-lane, 10, Strand, opposite the Royal Hotel. (Advert.)

OPENING OF THE COMEDY THEATRE.

With a version of "La Mascotte," the latest and most signal success at the Bouffes-Parisiens, the new Comedy Theatre opened its doors last night to the public. A large and enthusiastic audience, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, was attracted, and a gleam of popularity or apparent success was waiting from the occasion. The theatre, which has been built for Mr. Addison, under the direction of Mr. Henderson, to whom it is leased, is an elegant and a comfortable building, apparently about two-thirds the size of the Savoy, which it has replaced as the youngest of London theatres. Mr. Verity, the architect, has made good use of the space allotted him, and the edifice, which is broad in proportion to its depth, can seat comfortably a large number of spectators. In place of the curve which is ordinarily adopted in theatrical architecture, the dress circle front stands at right angles to the private boxes. This disposition of the house is at least agreeable as a change. As in the Savoy theatre the colours are pale yellow, white and gold, the just-mentioned invaluable adjunct to decoration being judiciously employed. The architectural ornamentation is all renaissance in style, the stalls are lined with crimson satin, and the maroon plush of the boxes is very handsome and effective. Mr. Bradwell has superintended the general arrangement, and has taken care that no sense of shortcoming is felt. Among the things which provoked most favourable comment were the elegance of the boxes, especially the royal box, and the ease with which access is obtained to the principal portions of the house. Nothing, indeed, that can add to the comfort of the visitor has been neglected.

Not wholly a novelty in England is "La Mascotte," now for the first time set before the London public. During several weeks it has been performed in Brighton, and no inconsiderable section of those who formed the first night's audience had formed acquaintance with it. Originally produced at the Bouffes-Parisiens at the beginning of the present year, "La Mascotte" MM. Clivot and Duru obtained an immediate success, for which the merit of an ingenious plot and the charm of M. Andran's fascinating music were equally responsible. Allowing for the usual period of closing in holiday time, it has held uninterrupted possession of the Bouffes at which house it is still running.

One effect of its success has been to familiarise the public with a word which appears in no dictionary of written French, or of argot. A Mascotte is the opposite of a jettatore, which is the name for a person with an evil eye. Good luck attends her wherever she goes, and her presence in a house is sufficient to secure the happiness of all its inmates. The quaint legend of the love of Bettina the Mascotte, with Pippo the shepherd, is preserved by Messrs. Reece and Farnie, by whom the task of adaptation has been accomplished. In the dialogue, however, the translators have given the rein to their invention. The result is a success, and the piece is one of the brightest and most attractive the modern stage has seen. Costumes and scenery are especially bright and attractive, and chorus and orchestra are all that can be desired. On Miss Cameron as Bettina, and M. Gillard as Pippo, the weight of the sentimental interest rests. It could not well have been in better hands. Mr. Lionel Brough is responsible for the comic portion, and acts with his known breadth of style. Mr. H. Bracy is a good Prince Futtelli, and Mr. Haynes a popular Bocco. The remaining characters are adequately sustained. The music is admirable in orchestration, and abounds in melody. A duet between Bettina and Pippo in the first act which is repeated at the close of the second is likely to be a great favourite. There is, indeed, abundance of music which is sure to be popular, the sentimental airs having as a whole a stronger claim to admiration than the comic. Every movement of importance was encoored, and at the close the audience and all connected with the piece were loudly summoned.

OPERA COMIQUE.—LAST NIGHT.

"Princess Toto"—a comic opera in three acts by Messrs. Gilbert and Clay—with which Messrs. Hollingshead and Barker inaugurated their management of the Opera Comique is not altogether unknown to the London playgoer. Brought out at the Strand Theatre six or seven years ago it proved a failure rather than a success, probably because the English public were not ripe for the clever kind of fooling of which "Princess Toto" may be said to have been the herald. Somewhat discouraged Mr. Gilbert sold the right of his libretto to his fellow-worker, Mr. Clay, and the production emigrated to the United States, where it found somewhat more favour than in its native land. Little by little it grew with the American public until two years ago at Philadelphia it almost created a furore. How much the growing popularity of Mr. Gilbert had to do with this enthusiasm, it would be difficult to say. Certain it is that Mr. Hollingshead, when he became one of the trustees of the Opera Comique, thought it advisable to send for it, instead of trusting to an altogether new production, and after witnessing the first performance, I think his choice is justified. Without possessing the compactness of the more recent works of Mr. Gilbert, "Princess Toto" has certainly a great deal of that wit which has made the author of the "Bab Ballads" a household word wherever the English language is spoken, and Mr. Clay's music, if not strikingly original is tuneful throughout, and very often pleasing, where more masterly composition would have failed to catch in the public ear. The quintet and vocal solo in the first, the Rondo in the second and a barcarolle in the last acts, are numbers well sung and popular. The performance was well received and instrumental points of view little to desire, but it would be invidious to single out artists whose ensemble was more than good. The lateness of the hour prevents me entering into further particulars which I reserve for next week. Suffice it to say that half the spirit of the clever composers of "Pinafore" still haunts the Opera Comique, and that the other half is no common "Clay."

CROSSPATCH.

SCENE AT AN OPIUM DEN.

Yesterday a strange scene was witnessed in Limehouse-cumway at a boarding-house for Asiatics. On Friday evening a large number of the crew of the steamship *Morionethaire*, at present lying in the Royal Albert dock, were missed, the deserters consisting wholly of Asiatic seamen. Shortly before the men went away, the landlord of the above-mentioned house was seen to be hanging about the ship and talking to some of the crew, and it was at once surmised that the deserters had been decoyed away. Yesterday morning Inspector Rees of the K division, accompanied by Sergeant Fitzgerald and a body of police, surrounded the house. Inspector Rees knocked at the door, which was opened by a sailor concealed in his house, to which he had fled, but he had not, and was about to close the door. The inspector, however, prevented this, and pushing quickly past the landlord, made his way into a room at the rear of the premises. Here, sitting about all over the apartment, he found about a dozen of the missing men. Some of them were smoking opium, whilst others were lazily picking rice from little tin pannikins.—The sudden entrance of the inspector, who was in uniform, brought them all to their feet. Their pipes and pannikins were thrown aside, and they commenced to jabber and gesticulate. Some of them tried to escape by the window, whilst the others, or boatwain, seemed very much inclined to show fight. The assurance, however, of Sergeant Fitzgerald and some constables who had leisurely followed their inspector into the room, showed him at once that resistance was useless. Search was then made throughout the place, and the rest of the missing men were found in the cellar and other parts of the house. They were taken back to the ship in cabs.

SEVENTY YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.—An inquest was held at the Convict Prison, Pentonville, yesterday, on the body of John Coal, aged 49, a prisoner. From an early age the deceased was a gambler, and after 19 sentences of imprisonment and penal servitude, which amount nearly to the three score and ten years, was on the 2nd of July, 1872, sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for cheating. On the 30th January last, he was released on a ticket-of-leave; but in July last was convicted of breaking the terms of his licence, which was revoked. On Wednesday, while out at exercise, he was seized with illness and expired from heart disease.—A verdict of "death from natural causes" was returned.

THE OUTRAGE AT TOOTING.

Death of the Victim.

Yesterday information was forwarded to Mr. G. H. Hull, the coroner for Mid-Surrey, of the death, in the Infirmary of the Wandsworth and Clapham Union, St. John's-hill, of Agnes Jacques, who, it will be remembered, was brutally assaulted by five young men in an unfinished house at Tooting, on the 15th of August last, and who had lain in the infirmary since that date. The men were taken into custody at the time, and had been several times remanded, in order to see whether the poor woman recovered from the injuries inflicted upon her. An inquest will be held in due course.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF A FATHER.

Shocking Case of Habitual Drunkenness.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. George Collier, the deputy-coroner for East Middlesex, opened a lengthy investigation at the Manor Tavern, Rectory-road, touching the death of Henry Foot, aged 47, a retired builder, of 1, Alexandra-villas, Rectory-road. The inquest was held in the billiard-room—a large room which was filled with gentlemen anxious to hear the inquiry, a report having been current that death was due to either active or passive inhumanity on the part of the sons of the deceased. Mrs. Cordelia Foot, the widow, identified the body. She last saw deceased previous to death on Monday, when he went out to business as usual. He returned while she was out, and later in the evening a gentleman brought him home saying, he found him in the Bonthall-road insensible. He was dreadfully intoxicated, and the deceased was ordinarily of very intemperate habits (could not have been worse) which had sometimes brought on fits, and he also had delirium tremens very badly. He was seized with fits next morning, and died soon after. She had never witnessed any ill-treatment by her sons to their father—never on her death. They only tried to restrain him from drinking according to the doctor's orders, and they had never at such times used any unnecessary violence. Deceased had taken out summonses against them, but had told her he felt these to be unjust, and accordingly he withdrew them. He was most violent while under the influence of drink, and required a great deal of restraint. If it were her last word, she would positively state that deceased's death was in no way due to any ill-conduct or ill-treatment on the part of the sons.—Mr. Senle, solicitor for the family, here put in a letter written by deceased to him in July withdrawing two summonses against his sons. Sarah Condon, living in the next house to the deceased, had lived there five years. Knew him to be of drunken habits, and had never seen them ill-used.—Mr. Henry Moore, commission agent, of 3, Alexandra-villas, said he knew deceased as a shockingly drunken man. When deceased was mad drunk he had seen the sons in the garden, "lug him in" to prevent a scandal—no more; they never used absolute violence, in fact it was more the other way. He had seen deceased constantly in a drunken state, when he was both very violent, and used very shocking language. This had been going on for fully seven years. He could state positively that the sons dissuaded him all they could; it had been put about that they had encouraged him, and it was only fair to say that he knew the opposite even from deceased himself. Messrs. Bagster and Phillips, of Spital-square, who made the post-mortem examination, said there were slight bruises about the body and a little puffiness about the left ear. He found the brain and membrane remarkably congested, the cerebellum looking more like cream than brain substance. There was congestion of the spinal cord at the upper end. All the organs were extensively diseased, and the body presented generally all the appearance of that of a very heavy drinker, the kidneys being nearly gone. It was hard to say what caused his death in the presence of so much disease, but probably it was urtic poisoning. He was sure that none of the marks on the body in any way caused his death. The disease in the body was due to chronic drunkenness.—The jury found a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY'S CLOSING PRICES.

The feature of the day has been the recovery in the American Exchange to 47½ dols. The money market in consequence is disposed to be easier, but quotations differ very slightly from those current previously. The charge for three months bills is 4½ and for day loans 3½ to 4 per cent.

On the Stock Exchange a fair business has been done during the day. The principal inquiry was for English railways, the demand for which was stimulated by expectation of good traffic, and quotations closed at about the best points. Canadian and American railways and Foreign Government securities were quiet and without any special feature, but rather weak towards the close. £25,000 has been sent into the Bank of England this afternoon. Since the making up of the last return there has been an influx upon balance of £47,000.

Annexed is a List of after official hours (4.30 p.m.) prices:—
Comps for Money, 3 per Cent., Reduced, and New 3 per Cent., 97½.
Ditto Accounts 3 per Cent., 97½.
97½ to 100.

RAILWAYS.

Calcutta, 106½, 107½, 108½.
East London, 22½.
Great Eastern, 22½, 23½.
Great North of Scotland, 69½.
Ditto Northern, 127½, 128½.
Ditto A, 128½.
Great Western, 121½.
Lancashire and Yorkshire, 122½, 123½.
London and Brighton, 121½.
London, Chatham, and Dover, 20½.
Metropolitan, 104½.
London and North-Western, 104½.
London and South-Western, 121½.
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 67½, 68½.
Ditto, deferred, 69½, 70½.
Metropolitan District, 72½, 73½.
North Eastern, 127½, 128½.
North British, 127½, 128½.
Ditto A, 128½.
Mexican Rail, 90½, 91½.

FOREIGN BONDS.

Argentine, 1500 Six per Cent., 97½.
Do, 1871, Six per Cent., 97½.
Austrian Gold Four per Cent., 70½.
Austrian Silver Six per Cent., 65½.
Do, Paper do, Five per Cent., 65½.
Buenos Ayres, 1872, Six per Cent., 97½.
Chilian 1872, Five per Cent., 97½.
French Three per Cent., 97½.
Ditto Five per Cent., 114½, 115½.
Egyptian Five per Cent., 114½, 115½.
Ditto Six per Cent., 114½, 115½.
Ditto Seven per Cent., 114½, 115½.
Ditto Eight per Cent., 114½, 115½.
Ditto Nine per Cent., 114½, 115½.
Ditto Ten per Cent., 114½, 115½.
Ditto Eleven per Cent., 114½, 115½.
Ditto Twelve per Cent., 114½, 115½.
Ditto Thirteen per Cent., 114½, 115½.
Ditto Fourteen per Cent., 114½, 115½.
Ditto Fifteen per Cent., 114½, 115½.
Ditto Sixteen per Cent., 114½, 115½.
Ditto Seventeen per Cent., 114½, 115½.
Ditto Eighteen per Cent., 114½, 115½.
Ditto Nineteen per Cent., 114½, 115½.
Ditto Twenty per Cent., 114½, 115½.

TELEGRAPHS.

Anglo-American, 32½, 33½.
Direct United States, 108½.

BANKS.

Imperial Ottoman, 12½.
Telegraph Construction, 22½.

ENCOUNTER WITH A LUNATIC.—Yesterday morning, about five o'clock, Police-constable Carabier, whilst on duty on Hampstead-heath, encountered a man, apparently of unsound mind, walking about with a table-knife in his hand. The constable asked him to give up the knife, but this the man refused to do. Carabier therefore drew his truncheon and threatened to use it if it were not at once surrendered. The constable was then able to get the knife from him. He took the man to the station, where he described himself as Robert Thomas Hudson, aged twenty-five, of 16, Modbury-terrace, Malden-road, Kentish-town. His mother, who was sent for, said her son was insane, and that his father, after attempting suicide by stabbing himself in seventeen places, died in a lunatic asylum. Hudson was taken to the Hampstead Workhouse, pending his removal to an asylum. The constable Carabier is the Hampstead officer who a year or two ago was shot at and wounded by a burglar.

OMNIBUS.

In the current number of the *Contemporary Review*, that eminent philosopher, Mr. Herbert Spencer, makes what even the *Pall Mall Gazette* calls "the somewhat startling suggestion" that the present "recrudescence of burglaries and homicidal crime in London is due to the foreign policy of the late Government." This distinctly precious utterance is said by some of his disciples, to be unworthy of the great expounder of sociology. We do not agree with them. It is quite worthy of him.

It is said in Ireland that when a certain Catholic bishop first heard of Mr. Parnell having been made a prisoner, on the spur of the moment he made the sign of the cross, and ejaculated in his most devotional voice and manner, "The Lord be praised for all his mercies."

There is reason to believe that a great change will be effected in the Indian army before the end of this year. The authorities at the India House have determined to do away with the Staff Corps as it now exists, and to increase greatly the number of European officers with each native regiment. Each of these corps will have, as permanently belonging to it, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, six captains, and twelve subalterns. When an officer is named to any staff appointment he will be "seconded" on his regiment, as is now the practice in the English army; and no officer will, as a rule, be allowed to serve longer than five years on the staff.

It is said on good authority that the Secretary of War has determined to yield to the universal opinion expressed by the army, and to restore the numerical designations of regiments, the latter preserving their new territorial names as well as their numbers.

Any one visiting Westminster Abbey on Thursday last would have witnessed a very curious scene. From about 8 a.m. until quite late in the afternoon relays of well-dressed people might have been seen on their knees, some with prayer books, others with rosaries in their hands, all clustered round the tomb of Edward the Confessor, or Saint Edward, as he has always been called amongst Roman Catholics. The 13th of October is in the Roman Catholic Church kept as the Feast of St. Edward; and those praying at his shrine on that day were all members of the Roman Catholic Church in England. Not a few of those present were Catholic priests; but their devotions, like those of the others, were performed in silence. Not fewer than three hundred persons must have visited the tomb of the saint in the course of the day. It was, to say the least of it, a curious sight to see Catholics thus performing their devotions in a Protestant Cathedral Abbey, and bore evidence to the fact that our Catholic countrymen have not forgotten the traditions of their Church in connection with the history of their country.

Mr. Darwin's last work, on the Formation of Vegetable Mould, is in fact a sort of Apoptosis of the Lob-worm. The worm on which we have all of us been treading all these thousands of years past has turned at last, and instead of biting or making believe to bite us, poses grandly as one of the mightiest friends of humanity. "We are all worms," observed that acute naturalist, the late Artemus Ward, "but we cannot all glow." If Mr. Darwin is a worm, he has seldom glowed more brilliantly than in his record of the benefactions of his and our poor relations.

The recently unveiled statue of George Dawson at Birmingham, according to local accounts, is very like Prince Bismarck, Colin Campbell, Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., the Town Crier, and a number of other irrelevant personages. It is, in fact, one

So various, that it seems to be Not George, but all mankind's epitome. A member of the Liberal Eight Hundred suggests that it should be put on one side till Birmingham produces an eminent citizen resembling it, when it may be erected as a memorial to him. Not bad for a Radical, eh?

Mr. J. H. Nettlefold has presented the Birmingham Art Gallery with his collection of five-and-twenty pictures by David Cox, worth, at the present moment, about the same number of thousands of pounds. The gift is to take effect on Mr. Nettlefold's death, and is conditional on the gallery in which the works are exhibited being lighted by electricity instead of gas, a condition gladly accepted by the Corporation.

It is a singular fact, and one I think worth recording, that David Cox, during his lifetime, never made so much as a hundred pounds by any single picture. He was once asked to paint a picture for that sum, and was so delighted with the commission that he insisted on painting the picture for nothing.

One of the delusions of the day is the belief that his has not been a particularly favourable season for farmers. A distinguished orator and financier is, I see, just demolished this notion by means of an argument of majestic force and simplicity. He has heard of a monster potato weighing one pound five ounces, which has been dug out of a cottage garden. He observes with much pertinence that "any one accustomed to these things will know what sort of a season it is if this is generally the case." There is still much virtue in an "H." but the eminent man in question, doubtless arguing that if potatoes grow to this size in a garden they must get much bigger in the fields, evidently thinks that his tuber effectually disposes of all objections to a season which finds him in power.

Mr. Healy, M.P., is more brilliant at a banquet than in the House. The other night he described the dinner-napkin as the first of the forces of civilization, the second the ability to wear a cocked hat and a Court suit and a sword at the side at a Queen's levee, and the third as the ability to bend the neck and seek a place from a Whig Minister. In Irish parallelism of forces is of course triangular, but Mr. Healy should not have forgotten the pocket-handkerchief. The pocket-handkerchief and not the dinner-napkin represents the first stage in the progress of civilization, and, indeed, appears to be regarded as so doing by Mr. Healy himself, to judge by the carefully effective style in which he adjusts and displays that useful appliance like a medal on his manly bosom, or brandishes it desperately in the face of a House, in which he tells us with unexpected modesty he "has not been able to find any dignity." The rapidity with which he has passed from the first to the second stage, from the pocket-handkerchief to the dinner-napkin, augurs well for Mr. Healy's capacity for civilization. Let us take courage. If he goes on as he has begun, he will soon find his neck and his knees quite sufficiently civilized to justify him in asking Mr. Gladstone for a berth.

THE THEATRES
FROM ELIZABETH TO VICTORIA.

A week which sees the opening of two new theatres in London can scarcely fail to be conspicuous in dramatic annals. A significant comment upon the augmenting popularity of theatrical entertainments is afforded in the fact that the two new houses which witness this week a commencement of performances are both the advanced guard of an army. There is in this less cause for surprise than is usually assumed. For the first time in our history we are now trying the effect of free trade in one class of wrong in being amused still lingers in our midst, a sorry bequest of Puritanism. This, together with a strange respect for existing monopolies and a corresponding antagonism to new projects which have always distinguished Englishmen, accounts for the whole of our past legislation with regard to theatres. Until within the past decade the Lord Chamberlain has felt it his duty to frowd, or, if the use of a slang phrase is preferred to that of a foreigner, to "crab" all proposals for a new theatre, just as proposals for a new music hall or dancing saloon are still crabbed. At length, however, the theatre is vindicating its place in the arts, and the march of enlightenment is such it is no longer safe for a Government official to place himself in direct antagonism to art.

There will, accordingly, be no cause for surprise should the next few years witness an increase in the number of theatres altogether unprecedented in past experience. When the number of houses at present existing is doubled the relative proportion of theatres to population will be nothing approaching to what it was in the days of Queen Elizabeth. No certain records concerning population at that period are preserved. It may, however, be safely assumed that the total number of inhabitants in London was less than a tenth of what it now is. At the death of Queen Elizabeth, then, in 1603, there were existing in London eleven theatres. These were the theatres assumed to have been built about 1570 in Finsbury Fields and the Curtain, in Shoreditch, of a similar antiquity; the Blackfriars, situated somewhere near the present site of Apothecaries Hall, and erected in 1576; the Whitefriars, not the building subsequently so named, but an older edifice, which stood on the same spot, and was erected about the same time as the Blackfriars; the Newington Theatre, built in 1580; the Rose and the Hope, both built in 1585, though the former was not opened for performances till 1591; the Paris Garden, 1588; the Globe, in Southwark, nearly opposite Queen-street, Cheap-side, opened about 1594; the Swan, 1595; and the Fortune, in Golden-lane, 1596. The Cock-pit, or Phoenix, in Drury-lane, and the Red Bull, in St. John-street, were probably later in date.

To maintain the proportion of theatres to population then existing, London should now possess instead of the 43 regular theatres obtained by including within its area such buildings as the Greenwich Theatre, and the theatres at the Crystal Palace, and the Alexandra Palace, 110 buildings devoted to the drama. Very much larger are undoubtedly the houses now existing than such insignificant buildings as the Hope or the Swan. In addition, however, to its actual residents, London has now an immense floating population, and of this a very large proportion consists of playgoers.

In the days of Shakespeare even free trade in theatrical entertainments was unknown. The various companies of players were ordinarily under the protection of royalty, or of the great nobles, and no small amount of back-stair influence was necessary to obtain permission to perform. An opposition far more formidable than any that has lately been known, had to be fronted by those concerned in the management of theatres, seeing that civic authority was almost always opposed to them. In the City of London MSS. there still exists a letter from the Lord Mayor to the Privy Council, dated April 13th, 1580, in which it is pointed out that "The players of plays which are used at the Theatre and other such places, and tumbler and such like, are a very superfluous sort of men, and of such faculty as the lawes have disallowed, and their exercise of those plays is a great hindrance of the service of God." Seventeen years later, Queen Elizabeth, in a letter to the Justices of Middlesex, shows the influence of this and similar representations by declaring that "Her Majesty being informed that there are verrie great disorders committed in the common play-houses both by lewd matters that are handled on the stages and by resort and confidence of bad people, hathe given directions that not onlie no plaies shall be used within London or about the City, or in any publicke place during this time of summer, but that also those play-houses that are erected and built only for such purposes shall be plucked downe, namely the Curtyard and the Theatre nere to Shoreditch, or any other within that county."

As with a knife the wars between King and Parliament cut in two the history of the stage. By orders there was no resisting the theatres, one and all, were closed, and no resource was left the actors except to take to other callings, or to join one or other army of the opposing factions. Swanton, who was a Presbyterian, alone took the side of the Parliament. According to Wright's "Historia Histrionica" Robinson, after he had laid down his arms, was shot down by Harrison, the famous general who refused him quarter, saying, "Cursed is he that doeth the work of the Lord negligently." Much rose to the rank of captain, and after the Civil Wars were over fought in Flanders. Hart was lieutenant in Prince Rupert's regiment of horse, and Burt and Shattell were respectively cornet and quarter-master in the same body. Allen, of the Cock-pit, was major and quarter-master general at Oxford. The title of King's servants worn by the players was thus proudly redeemed. After the collapse of the Royalist cause, plays were given with great privacy in the winter of 1648 at the Cock-pit. After three or four performances the players were surprised by a party of soldiers, and carried off prisoners in their stage dresses. In the time of Cromwell, the few performances that were given, took place at Holland House, Kensington, or other houses of the nobility situated out of London. No price was charged for admission, but a collection was made for the actors among the audiences.

So soon as Monk commenced that march from Scotland which ended in the restoration of monarchy, the actors began once more to hold up their heads, and performances were speedily resumed at the Cock-pit, and the Whitefriars Theatres. The Red Bull and the Tennis Court, Clare Market, appear to have been temporarily occupied during the time when Killigrew and Davenant, taking advantage of the patents granted them, were building their new theatres.

So early as 1661 Davenant appears to have been installed in his new theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and in the following year a noteworthy innovation was accomplished on the introduction, for the first time, of scenery upon the English stage. About the same period, too, as is known to students of stage history, women were for the first time regularly employed instead of boys as the representatives of female characters. Next in order of date came the Theatre Royal, subsequently known as Drury Lane. On April 8th, 1663, this theatre, occupying the site on which Drury Lane Theatre now stands, opened its doors, under the management of Thomas Killigrew, with "The Humorous Lieutenant" of Beaumont and Fletcher. For eight years the companies at Lincoln's Inn Fields and Drury Lane, to anticipate the use of the title which some years later was bestowed on the Theatre Royal, enjoyed a virtual monopoly of dramatic performances. In 1671 Dorset Garden Theatre, situated in Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, was opened. It had apparently been built by subscription, and was occupied by a company known as the Dukes. In the following year Drury Lane was for the first time burnt to the ground, and the company, known as the King's, migrated to Lincoln's Inn Fields. On the 26th of March a new house on the site of the old was opened, a prologue and epilogue by Dryden being spoken on the occasion. Malone draws attention to the picture of London supplied in the latter. Describing the route to the Dorset Garden Theatre along Fleet-street and the Strand, Dryden says—

One house reflects the ladies from the bridge
Of Fleet-street, and long dark winter nights.
The Playhouse shines from a cold blood red road,
Where hearse is fast, and darkness closely locketh closed.

When at a date variously stated as 1668 and 1669, the

principal companies amalgamated by royal command. Dorset Garden became a mere chapel-of-ease to Drury Lane, pieces which required a good deal of machinery being reserved for the house first named, which appears to have been the larger.

Next in order of precedence comes the Haymarket Opera House, opened April 9th, 1705, by Vanburgh, the architect, with a prologue written by Gay, and spoken for by Mrs. Bracegirdle, and with the "Triumph of Love" the Italian music. Before a week had passed the theatre was well patronized, and the Haymarket took rank as a theatre for the drama. In 1710 we hear, for the first time, of a theatre at Greenwich. During some years the theatres already named proved enough for London. In 1720 the little house in the Haymarket, subsequently known as the Haymarket Theatre, was opened, and in 1729 the theatre in Goodman's Fields was added to the list of places of entertainment. On the 7th of December, 1733, Covent Garden commenced its career, and the roll of what may be called the great historic houses was complete. Sadler's Wells, which, however, for a long time subsequently did not rank as a regular theatre, gave quasi-historical entertainments towards the close of the seventeenth century. In the latter portion of the eighteenth century theatres existed on the sites now occupied by the Prince of Wales Theatre and the Royalty, and entertainments of a kind once considered theatrical began at the Lyceum so early as 1789. The first theatre on the site of the Adelphi was erected in 1803, the house being first known as the Sans Pareil. The Olympic pavilion was opened in 1806. With the opening of St. James's Theatre in 1835, and that of the Princess's in 1840, the reign of Queen Victoria is reached, and the date of theatres subsequently erected is within the recollection of the majority of playgoers. As completing the list of best known houses, it may be mentioned that the Alhambra opened under the Lord Chamberlain's licence April 24th, 1871, and the Court on the 25th January of the same year. The Criterion dates from the 21st March, 1874; the Duke's from the 6th October, 1895, when it was known as the Duke of York's; the Lyceum, previously the Charing Cross, from the 19th June, 1893; the Gaiety from the 21st December, 1893; the Globe from the 28th November of the same year; the Imperial from the 13th April, 1870; the Opera Comique from the 19th October, 1870; and the Vaudeville from the 16th April, 1870. The Strand, as Rayner's Subscription Theatre, dates from 1832. Lastly comes the Savoy, opened October 10th, 1831, and the Comedy Theatre, which opens to-night. So long as the two great houses maintained what were called their patents, which gave them a practical monopoly of certain rights, the difficulties of the smaller houses were constant. Whimsical stories are told of the manner in which oppressive laws were evaded and the persecution of the lessees of the patent houses, resisted. These things are now past.

The sole provisions exacted by the Lord Chamberlain are that certain concessions, framed with due regard to the security of the theatre, shall be forthcoming, and that a licence is granted as a matter of course. That the new houses are one and all assigned to the lightest forms of dramatic entertainment may be a source of annoyance to those who wish to employ the stage for educational purposes. There is, however, nothing in this to rouse astonishment. "After all," as Sheridan is reported to have said, "people come to a theatre to be amused." The taste of the public is sure to direct the nature of theatrical entertainments, and the attempt to guide the course of public taste down given channels is not likely to be more successful than other efforts to control innocent pursuits by legislative or social enactment.

Mrs. Scott Siddons's tenure of the Haymarket Theatre will commence during the coming week, instead of on the 26th inst., as previously announced.

ROYALTY.

Under the management of Mr. Alexander Henderson the Royalty Theatre is to become a home of the farcical comedy, which now contests with comic opera the chief place in public favour. When a little more space to enter and to seat themselves is allowed the visitors, the house, which looks very gay, clean, and attractive, may fulfil the purpose for which it is intended. It is already possessed of an entertainment which contains very considerable elements of popularity. Out of the Hunt, a three-act farcical comedy, adapted by Messrs B. Reece and T. Thorpe, from "Les Dames de Montfermeil," the last success of Theodore Barriere, who died while it was being performed, is a whimsicality of the true Palais Royal type. While adhering pretty closely to the original, the adaptors have supplied new dialogue which is witty and amusing and at the same time altogether free from offence. The piece, though a little bewildering in action and wholly indescribable, is thoroughly comic, and takes a strong hold upon the public. To this result an admirable performance largely contributes. A company wholly suited to the performance of pieces of this class has been got together by Mr. Henderson, and the new comedy is presented with a briskness and an ensemble which leave nothing to be desired. Mr. Anson, as an intriguing solicitor seeking to secure his own happiness at the cost of the misery of those around him, is presented with wonderful unction by Mr. Anson. Mr. Taylor supplies an exquisite picture of an aristocratic old imbecile, and Mr. Everill, as a political agent, shows himself a thorough artist. In a line of character what has been almost unrepresented in England Mr. Charles Glenney is excellent, and Mr. Mansfield gives a picture quite inimitable of a Frenchman. Miss Lydia Cowell, as a juvenile heroine, acts with characteristic tenderness and grace, and Miss Lottie Venn gives a surprisingly comic picture of a would-be tragedienne. Mr. E. Sothern, a son of the well-known comedian, Mr. Rodney, Miss Guilietta Arditi, and Miss Maude Branscombe form noteworthy portions of a cast which could not easily be improved.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Curious proof how complete a change has come over modern tastes is afforded in the fact that a piece like La Dame de Halle, or "The Amiable Burgundy" and Michel Masson, which was selected for adaptation by the late George Henry Lewes, should now appear old-fashioned and almost out of date. The production on the Easter Monday of 1852 of two versions of this work—one at the Lyceum and a second at the Adelphi—affords striking proof of the estimation in which the original, first played at the Ambigu Comique about two months earlier, was held. During many subsequent years, "The Chain of Events," as the Lyceum version, which was the work of Slingsby Lawrence (G. H. Lewes) and Charles Mathews was called, was held up as a typical melodrama. The fame of "The Queen of the Market," the Adelphi version, by Mr. B. Webster and Mr. H. C. Coape, was swallowed up in that of its more successful rival. Until now, however, nothing more has been seen of either play, and the work, which is now retranslated, is so far as ninety-nine out of a hundred playgoers are concerned, a complete novelty. As it abounds in startling situations and has a strong sympathetic interest, the fact that it has commended itself to Mr. Chatterton for his opening venture needs not move much astonishment.

To his new home at Sadler's Wells Mr. Chatterton carries most of the traditions which held sway during his management of Drury Lane. With the presence of that indefatigable manager at the "home of the drama" I have always associated the idea of scenery by Beverley. My memory does not go back to those earlier days when the boards which knew the great scenic artist were his still greater predecessors, the Clarkson Stanfield and David Roberts. "Beverley, of the magic brush," to give a title sounding like that of the knights of old, is not alone in accompanying his old employer, Fred Evans, long associated with Drury Lane pantomimes, is ready at Christmas to wield the red-hot poker in defence of his liege lord. Besides these valiant allies, Mr. Chatterton can point to men like Moreland, Barby, and Lilly, whose triumphs, one and all, belong to the period when he presided over the destinies of Drury Lane.

To quit, however, mock heroes, Mr. Chatterton may be congratulated upon having got together a company admirably suited to the class of entertainments which find favour at Sadler's Wells. "The Foundling, or the Ocean of Life," the version of "La Dame de Halle" of Mr. Leopold Lewis, follows pretty closely the original and the stimulating fare. An hour had been cut out of it, Mr. Chatterton assured the public on the night of my visit. To this I will only add that the play was still long enough, and that its seven acts developed fully every phase of the story in the greediest playgoer

could be supposed to feel an interest. A stolen will and an imposture thrust by a "villain" upon a man innocent at the outset, but on whom the contamination of guilt soon falls, supplies the basis of the story. Scenes of fire and shipwreck are introduced, and some highly dramatic situations are resorted to. The theatrical interpretation gives all possible vitality. One piece of acting by Mr. Moynihan, as Leonard, the water-carrier, took the business by storm, and did much for the success of the play. Mr. E. Price gave a clever and wholly unconventional representation of the villain, whose name is changed from Lord to Cassade. Mr. Lilly played with much conviction the part of Claude Dumont, the victim of imposture. Mr. Moreland was good as Gobelin, and Mr. Barby as Baptiste, a coachman, gave a specimen of a kind of comic acting the secret of which seemed to have been lost since the days of Robert Roxby. Miss Rose Lealeroq, whose appearance always recalls her pleasant performance at the Gaiety of one of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," was seen to advantage as the heroine, now called Celestine, in place of Françoise, and Miss Maude Howard, as Javotte, showed a vein of genuine comedy. The whole performance had the true melodramatic flavour, and the piece went with spirit. It strikes me as old fashioned, however, and I fancy a sophisticated audience would be apt to treat irreverently a few of the sentiments which at Sadler's Wells are received with enthusiasm.

Before the drama, the Martinetti Troupe appears in the comic ballet pantomime, "The Magic Flute." Mr. Paul Martinetti is the cleverest pantomimist that I have ever seen in England. I recall, when at the Adelphi, by simple facial play he kept the public delighted for a quarter of an hour. His highest art, however, requires "audience fit though few," and the vulgarity of our public has driven him into a kind of fooling in which other men are as capable as he. The performance of the ballet provokes roars of laughter, and is indeed very broadly comic. A second ballet of a different kind, in which Mr. Fred Evans and his company take part, now brings the performance to a conclusion. In the course of the drama Miss Mary Chatterton introduces a harp obligato.

CRITERION.

The Criterion Theatre, which may claim to be the original home in England of farcical comedy, and in which the now popular form of entertainment is still presented under the happiest conditions, reopened on Monday night under the management of Mr. Wyndham. "Brighton," Mr. Frank Marshall's version of Mr. Bronson Howard's delightful comedy of "Saragosa" was then revived, and was played with remarkable spirit. The part of Bob Sackett, which he now resumes, is that in which Mr. Wyndham first showed his full power as a light comedian. As the volatile and versatile hero, whose power of making love to every woman he meets out-Juans Junes, Mr. Wyndham acts with indescribable vivacity, rousing the audience to roars of laughter. A happier combination of lightness and animal spirits has never been shown upon the stage.

GAIETY.

At the Gaiety Theatre Mr. Fawcett, long known as a promising young actor, has now appeared as an author. A one-act comedietta entitled "Bubbles," the authorship of which is claimed by him, was produced on Saturday last. It has a story of domestic interest, but falls into the mistake of making the hero so thoroughly a coward it is impossible to sympathize with him or to believe in his amendment. The son of a retired pork butcher makes love to the daughter of a baronet, who is, in fact, an accomplished swindler. When he has been sucked dry by the father he is ignominiously dismissed by the daughter. Having ruined his entire family, he then turns back to a young cousin he has deserted, pays her the doubtful compliment of his homage, and proffers her the dubious advantage of his hand. Mr. Fawcett plays himself the hero, Miss Connie Gilchrist appearing as the heroine. Other parts are fairly supported by Misses Bella Howard and Ball, Mr. A. Murray and Mr. Dallas.

OPENING OF THE SAVOY THEATRE.

The opening of the Savoy Theatre at the moment when these lines are written, the youngest of the London houses, though destined not long to remain so, supplies the capital with one of the daintiest and most comfortable houses ever assigned to the drama. In beauty and taste of decoration, and especially in the judiciously unobtrusive employment of gold, it may claim to be one of the most elegant of existing theatres. What, however, is more to the point, is that it is one of the most comfortable, and is in every way suited both for purposes of hearing and sight. Not a place is there in an edifice almost as large as the Gaiety from which a complete view of the stage cannot be obtained, and there is not a seat which cannot be reached and occupied in comfort. Holding as I do that the price paid for a ticket to stalls and dress circle is enough to warrant the playgoer in insisting on having space enough, I look upon this point as an essential. I can but hope that no success will induce Mr. Doyley Carte, the manager, to depart from the good path he has chosen, to lessen the space he assigns the public, or to enforce that horrible imposition of fees, from which for the present the public frequenting his theatre is happily free.

Theatres have, after all, a considerable resemblance to each other, and a description of one will, so far as the general public is concerned, answer for most. I will spare the reader, accordingly, a dissertation upon the inky blue of the silks employed in the stalls and the Venetian red of the back-ground of the boxes. What I will say is, that a lovely and commodious theatre has been erected, that it is accessible from all sides, that it is abundantly provided with means of exit, and that it yields in no respect to any existing theatre, and is superior in many respects to most. This and the knowledge that one of the most popular works of the witliest of English comic librettists, and the most popular of musical composers is now being rendered, is enough to send even London holds or attracts.

A word is, however, necessary about the electric lighting, which is a novel and very special feature. This, it must be confessed, at present a little uncertain. Electricity, though it bows its neck to human service and accepts the yoke, is still a little skittish. The problem, however, of lighting theatres by electricity, seems solved, and the refractory agent will, in a short time, be taught the value of obedience.

Mr. Carte has been fortunate in being able to commence with an assured success. In transferring to the Savoy Theatre the comic opera of "Patience," or "The Brides," by Mr. W. G. Gilbert and Mr. Arthur Sullivan, he made sure of at least one remunerative season. Mr. Gilbert's satire glides lightly over a folly which, however extravagant it may be, is free from all taint of meanness, and treats it in a fashion the happiness of which has won constant recognition. To his clever banter, Mr. Sullivan has supplied music which fits it to a nicety. The joint result appeals to the entire public that is capable of appreciating humour and fancy. Those even who are responsible for the pseudo aestheticism it is sought to deride can see without pain their hobby trotted out to be laughed at, and the remainder of the world finds in the whole piece a subject of incessant amusement.

The interpreters meanwhile have got so familiar with their parts that the whole performance has an unsurpassable ensemble and ego. Mr. Grossmith's Bunthorne is one of the most familiar as well as one of the cleverest caricatures of the day, and Mr. Rutland Barrington's Archibald Grosvenor is whimsical in its sincerity. On the opening night Mr. Barrington was suffering from a cold, which deprived him of his voice and reduced his performance almost into dumb show. Miss Jessie Bond's delightful contralto voice, Miss Julia Gwynne's admirable acting, and Miss Leonora Bramham's fine style have all won full recognition, and there is now no more to say about them. Not easy is it, however, to overpraise some of the performances in the minor characters. Mr. Thornton's Major Murgatroyd is thus especially directing. An audience put into good humour by the beauty and comfort of the house, and delighted with the admirable scenery provided it and the fine entertainment set before it, received everything with applause. Every song was encored, and some movements obtained the honour of a double encore. A success more pronounced than that experienced by the new management the modern stage has not seen. Mr. Carte is to be warmly congratulated, if, indeed, the congratulations should not be reversed and extended to the public that finds itself provided with so distinct an addition to its pleasures. DOELMONT.

GHOSTS AND DEATH-WARNINGS.

The recent death of the head of the house has revived the story that impending disaster to the Airle family is always preceded by the sound of a drum, beaten by an invisible drummer, and the tramp of invisible soldiers; and people still living have come forward to testify that they have actually heard the ghostly music on the eve of certain calamities. For instance, Mrs. Ann Day, of St. Burgoynes Road, S.W., writes: "Early in the year 1845, I went to Conchy Castle in attendance upon Miss Margaret Dalrymple, who was paying a two days' visit to the Earl and Countess of Airle. We arrived late in the evening, and Miss Dalrymple had only just time to dress for dinner. As she rested for a few minutes on the sofa, however (this she told me some time after we had left the castle), she heard distinctly, as if immediately beneath the floor, the sound of fifes, and afterwards the beating of a drum. While at dinner, she remarked to Lord Airle, who sat near her, 'What is that strange music you have about the house?' You assuredly heard an excellent piper!" Lord Airle, without replying, dropped his knife and fork and retired from the dining-room. Later in the evening the place seemed to be all in confusion, and I learnt that Lord Airle, after leaving the table, went to the library and dined in solitude. The next morning, whilst the family were at breakfast, I was quite alone in Miss Dalrymple's room, and as I stood before the fire I heard, as I thought, a carriage drive up, and stop dead, directly under my feet. Immediately there followed the sound of another carriage driving up, and stopping in exactly the same manner. And then, as if following the vehicles, came the tramp, tramp, tramp of marching soldiers. Then I heard some shrill notes of the fife so distinctly that I looked round instinctively, expecting to see a piper in the room. In another moment I was still more startled by the beating of a drum. About this there was something indescribably disagreeable; it seemed as if the drummer were making his way through the floor. Being a perfect stranger to the place, I thought there might be a coach road and an entrance door to the castle, near the room in which I stood, and that some distinguished guests were arriving or departing. On looking out of the window, however, I found there was no door or coach road near, and not a human being was to be seen. I concluded, therefore, that the sounds must have been echoed from a distance. The next morning, before our departure, Lady Airle came to the door of Miss Dalrymple's room, to give her a £5 note for an orphan school in which she was interested. Neither of us ever saw the countess again. She was confined of twins at Brighton some months afterwards, and died. It was not until Miss Dalrymple, a few days after we left the castle, asked me if I had heard "the strange music there," that I disclosed my experience, and then for the first time I learnt from her tradition about the Airle drummer boy. She told me that he herself had been totally in ignorance of it until he alluded at the dinner table to the music she had heard elicited from another guest an explanation.

The controversy which has arisen on "The Truth about Ghosts," has led to the relation of a number of curious stories concerning the supernatural. One correspondent says:—"After the death of a female relative, whose husband at the time was lying paralysed, the room in which she died gave birth to all kinds of noises; the furniture was moved violently about, &c., while the room itself was locked, and the key in my possession. This lasted until the death of her husband, when the house resumed its normal condition. These sounds were not heard by one pair of ears, or by the inmates of the house only. And here I am reminded of another fallacy in the reasoning of ghost seers. They say that a man, by prolonged concentration of thought on one particular object, may project a picture of that object on to the retina. But from the view, how is the following explained? A friend of mine came home one evening, and told me that he saw his father walk down the corridor leading from the boxes of a certain theatre. He was much surprised, as he imagined his father to be some miles in the country at the time. The next day he received intelligence of the death of his father at the hour when he saw him in the theatre. His father was in perfect health when he saw him last."

Another contributor to the discussion tells a short story hailing from the Sydney side of New South Wales. It was given out that a "Cockatoo," or small farmer, named Fisher, had left his holding for England, and while afterwards an apparition was reported as having been seen by a passing neighbor, which led to the examination of a lagoon near the ghost's haunt, and the body of the missing man was discovered.

"Some years since," writes a lady, "my husband being absent on post-office business in the country, I thought it an excellent opportunity to have a juvenile party at our then residence, Belthavilla, Barnsbury-park, and invited Mr. and Mrs. H., the parents of two of the little people, to assist me in the entertainment. The table was spread, all things were ready, but we waited for one little girl who had not yet arrived, and hearing footsteps in the hall, I myself went up from the breakfast-room to greet the tardy comers, when, instead of the expected guest, I found standing on the doorstep a very old friend of my husband's, who, in the earlier days of our married life, had been welcomed to our home almost as a brother."

Unfortunately, one which we could not approve, and we no longer received him under our roof. How, and why then, should he, after a lapse of seven years, be standing there on that doorstep, looking not one bit older, just as handsome, just as well attired, as in the early days of our friendship? Being astonished and somewhat startled by this unexpected appearance, I called Mr. H. from the breakfast-room, that he also might welcome an old friend. Imagine my surprise on turning my head round to the spot where my visitor, Mr. G. S., had stood, but a second before, to find it vacant. No sign, no indication of any kind of the recent visitation. Not a sound was heard, not a door had moved. He had been, and he was gone; but how and wherefore? For a moment I stood aghast, then, with an indescribable feeling, which I tried in vain to dispel, I descended to the breakfast-room to entertain my little party; but my heart was ill at ease, my mind pre-occupied with my unexpected visitor, his mysterious coming and going; and I was scarcely surprised when I heard a knock at the hall door, and the servant handed me a card, "Mr. G. S." Entering the drawing-room with the expectation of meeting our old friend, I beheld in the only occupant of the room a gentleman quite unknown to me. "I expected to find Mr. G. S.," I explained to the stranger. "I am poor George's cousin and namesake. Remembering your husband's great kindness and friendship, I am come to ask advice and assistance about the funeral. I feel assured you will grieve to hear that George expired about an hour ago."

"M. E. H." writes:—"In the year 1851 I was a merchant in Calcutta. My wife and myself were in excellent health, and our letters to friends at home, up to the first night of the month, testified to the abounding good spirits of a young and exceedingly happy couple. Two days after that mail's departure my wife was seized by cholera, the attack proving fatal within fourteen hours. In England, the latest news from us being of the brightest and most assuring complexion, my wife's sister—herself then in robust health—on the morning of April 9, about one o'clock, wide-awake and unable to sleep, saw her married sister appear at her bedside, exactly in the apparel she wore in Calcutta, gaze earnestly at her for a few moments through the opened bed-curtains, and then vanish. She felt sure that her sister was dead. Pre-telegraphic times afforded but one communication—namely, the overland mail. The letter announcing my wife's death, arriving some weeks later, was addressed to an aunt of the two sisters, who immediately sought her niece, and very cautiously attempted to break the tidings to her. The good old lady was met at once by the calm remark, 'I know what you are come to tell me; my sister is dead. I saw her on the 9th of April, about one o'clock in the morning, at my bedside.' The death in Calcutta occurred in my presence, at about seven o'clock in the morning of that day, the time in each case, allowing for the difference of longitude, being about identical. Permit me to add a further instance, also within the range of my personal experience."

In the summer of 1857, the Mutiny year, I was at home from India for some few months, and at the country house where I was then staying, on a calm warm night in July, dozing, neither asleep nor actively awake, I distinctly saw the coffin and in it the corpse of a valued friend of mine, lying in a bed-room of a bungalow at Muttra. The features of the dead were exactly in the condition that might be looked for after death by one who was an old friend, in whose memory his living countenance was endearingly familiar. He was an officer in the 9th Bengal Cavalry, and I had left him in India, in

May, in good health. I now felt assured that he must have died, and my anxious glance at the Calcutta Englishman, received by the next mail, revealed his name, rank, and date of decease at Muttra, in exact fulfilment of the preceding weird intimation.

THE SHROPSHIRE MYSTERY.—The men engaged in clearing the shaft at the old Copper Hole Shaft at Church Stretton in search of the body of Mr. Duckett completed their labours late on Friday evening. The excitement increased as the men searched the bottom, large numbers of persons being present. The result was that no signs of human remains were discovered in the mine, every particle of rubbish being cleared away. So far Sarah Duckett's disappearance is as much a mystery as before. Miss Duckett made her home at the toll-bar now pulled down. The cellar was filled up after she disappeared. With a view to a solution of the mystery, and to satisfy the public mind it has been decided to clear out and search the cellar at the toll-bar at the beginning of this week. On Friday evening a letter, bearing the London postmark, was received by one of the principal tradesmen in Church Stretton, saying, "You will fail to find the body of Sarah Duckett in the Copper Hole. Look in the cellar of the toll-bar; examine the part nearest the road in the left hand corner.—One who knows."

ROMANTIC DISCOVERY.

A very singular discovery is reported to have been made by a party of six Spaniards while on a shooting expedition in the island of Formentera, which is part of the Balearic group. They came upon a large cavern, entrance to which seemed almost impossible owing to the thick growth of brambles. Their curiosity however was excited by the evidence that the cavern had been made by human hands, and they cleared away the obstacles in their path, arriving after several hours' hard work in a spacious chamber of Arab architecture in an excellent state of preservation. In the centre of this chamber stood two splendid tombs of very peculiar shape, and of great external beauty. They lifted without much difficulty the lids of these two tombs, and were greatly astonished to find that they contained the mummies of a young woman and an elderly man of colossal stature. Upon the head of the woman was a diadem which, if the stones are real, is of priceless value. There was a large pearl necklace round her throat, carvings in her ears, and her fingers were covered with rings. The male figure had an imperial crown upon his head, and he was aware of the existence of the tombs, but they believed that it was only a relief for the Spaniards remain in the cavern to guard this treasure trove, while the two others have gone to Madrid to inform the authorities of their discovery. Such at least is the story told by the Barcelona correspondent of a Marseilles newspaper.

TERRIBLE TALE OF THE SEA.

Ephraim Wilson, a coloured seaman, and a native of Nassau, who was landed at Falmouth recently, gives the following narrative of the loss of all the crew excepting himself of the American brigantine Anne M. Palmer, bound from Wilmington to Haiti. The Anne M. Palmer left Wilmington on September 3, and on the 7th encountered a gale, which increased to a hurricane. At 11 p.m. the vessel laboured heavily, and the crew, as the gale did not subside, cut away the mainmast (the mainmast had previously been blown away), and then let go the port anchor so as to keep her head to the wind. A big sea, however, capsized the vessel. The crew, six in number, succeeded in escaping from the wreck, but the mainmast, which, although cut away, was still attached to the vessel by the rigging, and lay in the water alongside. The poor fellows did not stay there long, for in about twenty minutes an aged Irishman was washed over and drowned, and soon afterwards a young American followed him. Another wave carried away the captain, and soon two others, the mate and the cook, were washed off, locked in each other's arms, Wilson only being left. He says the night was intensely dark, and that he did not see the ill-fated men after they fell into the water. The hurricane moderated at four a.m. Wilson contrived to fasten pieces of wood together, so as to form a kind of raft, and he used some torn canvas as a shelter for his head, and as well to wrap his body in, and to protect himself from the numerous sharks and other voracious fish which were constantly attempting to reach him. In this state he continued to live, without any food, until Sept. 12, when the wreck was observed by the crew of a passing vessel, the Swedish brigantine the Carl Rosenius, of Bergen, who made for the vessel to see her name. They observed Wilson on the spar and rescued him. Wilson only saw one vessel before during the five days which elapsed between the time of the shipwreck and his rescue, and he made signals by waving canvas, &c., but they were unnoticed. He gave up all hope of being saved, and was in such a state of exhaustion that he was not aware of the approach of the Carl Rosenius until a boat from her was close to him.

KING ALFONSO AND THE GARTER.

The Marquis of Northampton, her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, attended by Lord Compton, Lord William Compton, Sir Albert Wood, Garter King at Arms, and the other members of the Embassy, proceeded at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon to the Royal Palace at Madrid, to perform the ceremony of investing King Alfonso with the Order of the Garter. The Ambassador and his suite were received at the palace with the greatest ceremony, and they were then ushered into the presence of the King and Queen, who, surrounded by the whole Court, awaited their arrival in the principal state apartment. Each member of the Embassy bore a portion of the insignia, consisting of the Garter, the Sword, the Mantle, the Collar, with the George, the Hat, Star, and Ribbon, together with the Statutes of the Order. The Marquis of Northampton, on being presented to his Majesty, announced the object of his mission, and handed to the King the official document appointing him a Knight of the Garter. His Majesty having bade the Ambassador welcome, Lord Northampton presented the other members of the Embassy. The ceremony of investiture was then proceeded with. The Marquis first delivered to his Majesty the Book of the Statutes, and then formally invested him in succession with the Garter, the Ribbon, the Sword, George, Hat, Mantle, and Star. The ceremony being concluded, Senior Sagasta, the Prime Minister, presented to Lord Northampton the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. The British Ambassador and his suite were subsequently entertained at a banquet at the palace, King Alfonso being present.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA AND THE INFERNAL MACHINES.

A New York telegram, dated Sunday, says:—"The statement was published in Philadelphia on Saturday that Peter H. Foye had obtained 10,000 dollars from the British Government for bogus information about the shipment of the infernal machines to Liverpool. Foye is reported to have first informed the British Consul in New York that a Fenian had sailed for England with two infernal machines on a White Star steamer. He gave the information after the steamer had arrived at Liverpool. The machines were found, but the Fenian had left the steamer, and was later he and Eassa concocted a plan and shipped a number of machines in cement barrels to an imaginary consignee, informed the Consul the Fenians had sent them, and offered to give full information for ten thousand dollars. The terms were accepted on condition that the information should prove correct. The machines were found and the reward paid. It is pretended that this statement was the result of detective work. There is strong probability that Rossa and his friends have invented the whole story in order to create a sentiment among the Irish in their favour. Rossa denies all knowledge of the scheme, though he admits that his letters to an imaginary consignee, Peter Rossa, Bolton, Lancashire, England, have been returned to him through the Dead Letter Office, being written on letterhead paper of the United Irishmen. The letters said that ten barrels of cement had been shipped. One containing four machines was also contained in the bill of lading acknowledging the receipt of ten barrels of cement by the steamship Bavaria. At the British Consulate on Saturday it was denied that Foye had given any information whatever to the Consul in regard to the shipment of the machines, or that any such payment for information had been made."

DESTRUCTIVE AND FATAL FIRES.

Great damage was done by a fire which broke out at seven o'clock on Sunday evening. It originated in one of three shops occupied by the extensive printing, stationery, and old book stores of Messrs. Jefferies, in a large block called Canynge Buildings. Before the flames could be checked, Messrs. Jefferies' three shops, and the warehouses and offices, together with an adjoining boot and shoe shop, a confectioner's shop, and some buildings in the rear, were burnt down. The damage is roughly estimated at £20,000 or £25,000; but, as a matter of fact, the loss is in some respects irreparable. Messrs. Jefferies built into their block the chief rooms and the private chapel of one of the merchant kings of Bristol, William Canynge, the princely builder of St. Mary Redcliffe, the finest parish church in England. These fine specimens of the domestic architecture of the Tudor era, which were objects of veneration to all archaeologists and antiquarian societies which visited Bristol, are now utterly destroyed. Besides, Messrs. Jefferies were the largest dealers in rare and costly books and manuscripts in this part of the country, and they traded very largely with the United States.

The largest fire known in Exeter for many years, and one which did many thousands of pounds' worth of damage, raged on Monday for seven hours, and it was not until the municipal authorities were assisted by the Royal Horse Artillery and the 11th Regiment that the conflagration was got under. It broke out at three in the morning upon the premises of a draper in a block of buildings between the Guildhall and the Cathedral. During the fire four men fell into the burning ruins in consequence of a wall unexpectedly giving way, but all were got out again alive, though two were unconscious, and three were severely burned. The fire was so rapid that several persons only escaped with difficulty, and a number of female shop assistants had to leave with scarcely any clothes.

Two children named Patrick and George Purdy, who were fearfully burned in a fire which took place at their father's house in Chester-street, Manchester, on Saturday night, have since died from the effects of their injuries. The damage done to the building was very slight, but the children were shockingly burned all over the body.

An alarming fire was discovered on Tuesday night in a chamber in Graham's Orchard, Barnsley, occupied by an old man, John Smith, formerly an innkeeper, but for many years newsagent. How the fire originated is unknown; but Smith was found burnt to death, his arms and legs charred to cinders.

On Monday morning a destructive fire occurred at Grove Mill, Overdon, Halifax, occupied partly by Messrs. Priestley and Son, woollen manufacturers, and partly by Messrs. Carter and Co., manufacturers of worsted coatings. The building was entirely destroyed. Messrs. Priestley's loss is about £10,000, and Messrs. Carter's £15,000 or £15,500. Both fires are insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

At about eleven o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out at the premises of the co-operative stores in Marshall-street, Leeds, and caused damage to the amount of several thousand pounds. The society is very strong in the town and has a large reserve of funds.

CETEWAYO IN CAPTIVITY.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., has received a letter from a lady—a member of one of the leading Dutch families at the Cape—in which she describes an interview she had on August 31st with Cetewayo at Onde Moulou, near Capetown. She writes:—"I had not seen him since his removal from the Castle. The great change I at once noticed in his appearance made me exclaim involuntarily, 'Is he ill?' as I stepped across the threshold, to which Mr. Samuelson, the gentleman who interprets, replied, without referring the question to Cetewayo, 'He is not very well, but he has never been well since he has been here.' When I had seen the ex-King before, he always gave me, as he gave others, the idea of what one might term 'a jolly English country gentleman,' yet bearing a very natural and very dignified carriage. Now I saw him with face drawn and lined with care and sorrow, and an eye, formerly good-sized and lively, contracted and dim. After shaking hands I said to him, 'Do you like Onde Moulou better than the Castle?' To which he replied, with a tone and shrug of perfect indifference, 'I am without my freedom.' I tried to cheer him by delivering a message from a gentleman acquaintance I had met in the train, but the ex-King could not recall him to recollection. The gentleman I refer to mentioned to me, that upon the occasion of his visit to Cetewayo, he had, when leaving, taken off his hat as he passed a picture of the Queen pinned on the wall, upon seeing which the ex-King got up, and, advancing before it, doffed the smoking-cap he wore with deference to her Majesty's portrait. In saying good-bye, I said that I hoped he would try and cheer up and not fret, as he would make himself ill, and that fretting could do no good. But he shook his head, and exclaimed, 'I cannot help it, adding, as he shook hands with me, that he hoped God would bless me for my kindness.' He is deeply to be pitied—a man without resources, in a foreign land, where customs, manners, language, and food are all strange to him, and confined in a very limited space for ordinary exercise. I firmly believe, nor am I at all singular in my opinion, that were he to return to Zululand he would use all his influence for the peaceful and better government of his country."

TRAGIC COINCIDENCE.

Great excitement prevailed at Widnes through a shocking case of shooting which happened on Saturday night. Mr. James Birchall, draper, of Waterloo-road, near one of his shopboys, named James Hague, about fourteen years of age, to his lodgings at 12, Milton-street, for a four-chambered revolver, which he intended to present to a policeman who was leaving for Australia. Another boy named James Atherton went with him, but remained outside while Hague went upstairs for the revolver. While waiting, Atherton presently heard a loud report of firearms, and a young woman named Harriet Penlington came to the door and cried out that there had been an accident, asking the boy at the same time to run and tell Mr. Birchall, who was at the time in the street. He hurried back to Mr. Birchall, and in the meantime a young man named Thomas Henry Ethel, a lodger at the house, came in. The girl said to him, 'Oh, Ethel, do get something and rub his mouth.' Ethel thereupon went out for assistance. A man living next door, named Samuel Overton, came to their help. The girl said, 'Oh, Mr. Overton, he has shot himself. I will show you how it happened,' at the same time taking up the revolver from the dresser. Overton, without waiting to hear her explanation, ran out for further help. He had scarcely got into the street when he heard a second report and turned back. In the house a horrible sight met his eyes. Two bodies lay lifeless on the floor, the second charge having entered the mouth of the young woman. The revolver was lying near the girl, who it is presumed was shot whilst handling the weapon.

ABERDEEN University has resolved to confer the Degree of LL.D. upon the Earl of Rosebery, the retiring Lord Mayor.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT will visit Glasgow on Monday, the 24th inst., to deliver an address to the Liberal Association in the evening.

TRAF LOTTERIES.—At Birkenhead, on Monday, John Middlehurst, tobacconist, was charged with exposing for sale lottery tickets for the Great Eastern Handicap. Defendant said he had sold them in Liverpool for years without interference. He was simply an agent to Mr. Herbert, of Dorset-street, London. The magistrates reserved their decision.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST RAILWAY SERVANTS.—At the Severnside Police-court, on Tuesday, a case of theft of coal from trucks at the Bat and Hall Station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and which, it is expected, has been carried on for a long period, was partly heard. The accused were Alfred Wernham, who for a number of years has been in the employ of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, and holds the position of inspector of permanent way, Jesse Welsh, who is also engaged on the railway, and resides with Wernham, and Alfred Caplin, who is in the employ of a local coal merchant, and who was on the days of the alleged thefts employed by the Severnside Gas Company in the conveyance of coal from trucks at the Bat and Hall Station to the Gasworks. In one of the subsequent investigations, prima facie evidence was adduced until Monday, Wernham being admitted to substantial bail.

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THE best known and most deservedly approved floor covering, where comfort and durability are primary objects, is

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING. Since its first introduction by Treloar and Sons nearly forty years ago it has been steadily increasing in public estimation, and has now found its way into all the markets of the world. The advantages of Cocoa-nut Fibre Matting are too well known to need enumeration. The comfort and easiness of a carpet, combined with extraordinary durability, warmth, dryness, and cheapness, are only a few of the prominent characteristics of this valuable floor covering. For stone floors and damp rooms it is invaluable. The peculiar quality of the fibre rendering it a non-absorbent it preserves a dryness under the most unfavourable circumstances, unknown to any other material. There are many qualities of Cocoa-nut Fibre Matting, and purchasers in order to form a correct judgment should see these qualities side by side, which they can do by paying a visit to the ware-rooms of Treloar and Sons, 4, Little Bridge-street, and 69, and 70, Ludgate-hill.

BEST COCOA-NUT MATTING.

TRELOAR'S BEST COCOA-NUT MATTING.

TRELOAR'S FINE COCOA-NUT MATTING.

TRELOAR'S MATTING, made of the finest yarns.

TRELOAR'S MATTING, warranted unbleached.

TRELOAR'S MATTING, made entirely of Cocoa-nut Fibre.

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TRELOAR'S UNBLEACHED MATTING. The only kind that is durable.

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TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING, all widths, from 18 inches to two yards.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING, to plan of any size.

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FOR OIL PRESSING.—TRELOAR'S special quality of COCOA-NUT MATTING.

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TRELOAR'S CRIMSON MATTING, as laid at the Royal Albert Hall.

FROM THE ART JOURNAL.—"THE TRELOAR COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING AND MATS may claim a place of honour of their own amidst the Art manufactures of the day. The introduction of colour into these mats has been attended with great success, and many of the mats are most artistic in their design and treatment. Mats with mottoes, monograms, crests, coats of arms, and designs of every description are made to order at short notice."

BEST COCOA-NUT MATS.

TRELOAR'S BEST COCOA-NUT MATS.

TRELOAR'S BEST COCOA-NUT MATS.

TRELOAR'S BEST COCOA-NUT MATS.

TRELOAR'S BEST COCOA-NUT MATS, Bordered.

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TRELOAR'S DOOR-MAT WAREHOUSES, Nos. 69, and 70, Ludgate-hill.

TRELOAR'S BILLIARD MATS.—Ten varieties always in Stock.

TRELOAR'S RAILWAY CARRIAGE MATS.

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TRELOAR'S MONOGRAM MATS, at Short Notice.

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TRELOAR AND SONS, 69, and 70, Ludgate-hill. Manufacturers of Mats with Mottoes and Heraldic Designs.

TRELOAR AND SONS, 69, and 70, Ludgate-hill. Floor Decorators and Mat Makers, who to announce an important REDUCTION in the Price of LINOLEUM, which they are enabled to offer in consequence of the increasing demand for this remarkable Floorcloth, and in consideration of prompt cash payment.

TRELOAR'S LINOLEUM REDUCED IN PRICE.—6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. per square yard.

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ROUGHING IT IN CALIFORNIA.

The following is the log of a young Englishman at present "prospecting" at large in California. It is not written for publication, but it will probably be read with all the more interest on this account, especially by those who wish to learn something of the realities of Californian travel and adventure:—

The only thing unpleasant about my cabin in the Medway is that it is dreadfully hot, and we cannot have our port open, as the sea has never been calm enough yesterday, and the day before we had it moderately rough, though rough enough to make the saloon nearly empty at dinner time, and occasionally to sweep those in chairs on deck down into the scuppers. The passengers are a very mixed lot, mostly Spanish, who do not wash, and eat like pigs. I have one next to me and one opposite me at dinner. They never eat off forks, eat everything handy, begin with cheese, or raisins, or soup, or buns, or nuts, take every course till pudding, munching dessert between all the courses, except when they pause to scratch themselves. When the puddings come they take the lot mixed up with cheese and eat the mess off their knives. Major B— of the 4th, was in the cabin with two of them and had to ask to be removed, as their savour is, if possible, stronger in private than in public life. We average about 500 miles every day. I was sick the first evening after dinner and a pipe, so had tea and another pipe was sick again and have not been troubled at all since. We do nothing all day except watch the Spaniards' play "Monte," and say how hot it is, and play rubbers in the evening. "Monte" is a sort of mixture of faro and blind hookey; the bank has no advantage. The little cad who was in the billiard-room at Radley's Hotel has won 430. I can't win the sweep on the run, and nobody plays the tickets. It's so hot in our cabin that I can't sleep there, but take my Eucalyptus up on to the upper deck, and sleep close to the open hatchway. We have seen lots of flying fish, which look more like dragon-flies on a large scale than anything else. One inconspicuously flew on board. To-morrow, if all goes well, we shall reach St. Thomas's.

I will say my say about St. Thomas's while I remember the place. A rock about ten miles long, and, say, a mile and a half broad, covered with shrubs, and some few palms and fair-sized trees, and a few very beautiful, rising out of a sea of wonderful blue, with its rocks and crags showing here and there through the foliage. Then we got into the natural harbour, which looks well-protected against storms, but is not hurricane-proof, and in one hurricane all the shipping was driven ashore, while a diving bell weighing eight tons was blown from an island in the harbour on to the main land. One of the inhabitants told me the following year it was blown back on to the identical island; but I only allow it the one voyage, which is true. The town is very clean, and goes about a quarter of the way up the side of the mountains (I didn't) which make the island. It is full of niggers, some Dunes, Spaniards, English, and French. The niggers speak all the languages fluently. In the harbour were black boys, who dived for silver three-pennies, four-pennies, six-pennies, and their foreign equivalents, pitched overboard by the passengers. Whales, flying fish, sharks, palms, and 90 deg. in the shade in a fortnight! Hot work, especially the 90 deg. The market on shore was savoury and interesting. I bought fresh oranges, bananas, and grapes—all good—and tasted snake pears. These last are eaten with great relish with pepper and salt, but not by me. They look like other pears, but have a stone in them the size of a hen's egg, which you don't eat. You find outside the stone about an inch of thick creamy flesh, which I don't eat. We have been going along all day within sight of San Domingo, some miles off, but we can see the mountains through the distant mist. To-morrow we drop passengers, and take the mails up at Port-au-Prince, but no passengers can go ashore, as there is no time. We lost some of our nice people at St. Thomas's, and lots of nasty ones, and after Jamaica there will be only eleven of us to go on to Colon. Nobody else is going to "Prisco," but some are going part of the way up the Pacific. More after Jamaica.

Kingston Harbour is a large natural one, stretching inland some miles, with the town of Kingston at its end; the town is large, and the streets dirty. All the houses have balconies and bright-coloured French shutters, making it look pretty, lying as it does on a slight upward slope, with purple mountains rising 5,000 or 6,000 feet some few miles behind it. As they have had no rain to speak of for three months, they are very dry, but still they have any amount of green trees and lovely flowers. On Friday I went ashore and spent the afternoon with my cabin companion, dining at the club, of which he is a member, in the evening. One game of billiards and back to the Medway, breakfasting on shore in the morning, and dining at night. Turtle soup, a big red fish, beef and chicken, yams, yam-pot, some other vegetable and beans, all good—pudding, and splendid pine and oranges. They were very considerably reduced, about ten of our original 130 passengers remaining, and a few saucy Spaniards as substitutes for almost all the nice people. The sea is a little rough to-day; they say it is always so between Jamaica and Colon. I hear dreadful accounts of Panama, how, from the moment you land to the moment you leave, you have your hands in both pockets pulling out dollars.

We had one engagement, and one soft-witted one on board. The engagement was done in three hours from the introduction, and ran without check to Jamaica, where she went to ground. He's poor company to-night, you bet. Ages 23 and 18. A naval officer in the South Pacific line, and talks about two years' time. Friends, please accept this intimation. The soft-witted one—a female, age about 60, with a perpetual grin and a poke banter—one rough day crawled along the bowsprit, and had to be rescued by an officer. She had no end of side on after the adventure. The boat is very nimble in her motions to-night, not like the Atlantic roll, and those not used to it are dreadful, even some of the old passengers. The new ones are empty almost to a man, and so soon after dinner too!

We arrived at Colon yesterday about 11, to leave about one o'clock the most filthy place it is possible to leave. The distance across the isthmus is 47 miles. The railway company charges 25 for a ticket, which gives you the right to travel in a wretched car, and the journey takes three hours. There is no station at Colon, the train just draws up in the street. The journey is through hills covered with wonderful tropical forests, bananas, date, and coco-nut palms, trees with enormous shining leaves, with flowers of all colours, ferns, grasses, and many lovely great butterflies as big as bats, and of the richest colours, but all along there is a perpetual stench of decaying vegetables. Every now and then we pass the river, sometimes cross it, twice I think, anyhow, it is exceeding fair to look at, and they say every yard of line cost a workman's life. Panama has a beautiful harbour and is rather picturesque, having several ruins from the great fire of 1670. Its most ancient and fishlike smells may be of the same date. Five of us, and perhaps eight Spaniards and Portuguese, the latter mostly only our shipmates from Jamaica, went to the Grand Hotel. Two found that they could go up by a slow coasting steamer to-day, and the others are going south also by steamer. My steamer, the Granada, will not sail for five or six days. When I went to bed last night I found my bedroom smelt frightfully; at breakfast, I felt very sick and uncomfortable. One of them, who before had been exceedingly kind to me, not letting me be cheated by the baggage men, finding out about steamers, and so on, saw I was ill, and said I ought not to stay in the town another night, and seems to know and to be known to everybody out here, where he himself was once laid up for three weeks. Well, he went off and saw the Pacific Mail Company's manager, and tried to arrange for me to go up in the steamer with him as far as Libertad and wait there for my steamer, the Granada. I should only have had to wait about a day, but that could not be managed; however, he found out the Granada was anchored in the harbour, about three miles from the town, and got permission for me to go on board, so we went out together at ten this morning. He knew the captain of the Granada and introduced me, and here I am on board, all my baggage safe, and out of the stink, and some of the heat, in a fine vessel, in a capital berth. I feel very nearly right now, and have settled quietly down, and feel sure I shall be all right to-morrow. I seem very much alone here, being the only passenger, but the officers, all Yanks, seem pleasant enough.

Wasn't it just kind of C—in his last hour to 'take all that trouble to get me out of the place, and see a night "through?" I do hope I may some day have a chance of doing anything for him or for any friend of his. I saw his vessel sail about 2 o'clock and waved a farewell. (To be continued.)

THE SALVATION ARMY.

"General" Booth, dating from "Head-quarters," 101, Queen Victoria Street, writes, in reference to the letter of the Home Secretary to the Mayor of Stamford, that the Salvation Army has never yet held any meeting in that town. "We cannot regret, however," he says, "that the action of some persons, improperly using our name, has produced this authoritative pronouncement that our processions are not illegal. We do not think that any intelligent corporation will be inclined to act on the hint to put down by force what is not in itself illegal. Most magistrates will surely take the view that it will be better to use force, not against peaceable men and women who are stoned, beaten, and kicked while they are doing what is not illegal, but against their assailants. I trust this Home Secretary's letter will, at any rate, be a sufficient warning to all whom it may concern to beware how they attempt to interfere with our processions. We some time ago offered one corporation, to whom a similar hint was given, the opportunity of testing this matter at law. They thought better not to do so, as any wise corporation will so long as English law remains a sufficient force in England."

On Sunday morning about 1,000 persons, mostly what are known as "corner men," assembled at the "Salvation Temple," Alfred's-place, Old Kent-road, between twelve and one o'clock, in expectation of seeing the Army march out at the conclusion of the service to make a rally upon the public-houses in the district. The "Temple" itself was crowded, conspicuous among the audience being a number of the "corner men," who, during the service, disturbed it several times by remarks and loud laughter, occasioned by some of the most remarkable features of the service. There were several short addresses, some of the words uttered being so sensational that the "Army" relieved itself by shouting, while one man literally leaped up repeatedly in a sort of ecstasy. Of this the "corner men" made fun, and a young man and two females who were with him behaved in such a manner that they were specially prayed for and pointed out in the prayer. Just before the service concluded Captain Heywood denied the truth of the alleged whisky war, and spoke of the wickedness of the street the Army were jostled by the crowds in waiting there, and had to bear a good deal of rough chaff. There were many expressions of disappointment when it was seen that the hoped-for attack on the public-houses would not be made.

At Exeter on Monday, a resident near the "Salvation Army Barracks," attended before the magistrates, and appealed to the Mayor to take some steps to prevent a continuance of the present disturbances. During the past week the roughs have formed themselves into a band, and hoisted a banner bearing the title "Skeleton Army." They have paraded the streets, creating the greatest disturbance, and finished up by smashing the windows of the Salvation Barracks. On Sunday they endeavoured to break into the barracks; but on being repulsed, marched through the streets, singing songs and disturbing church congregations. The application of the magistrates to the Home Secretary's letter to the magistrates at Stamford, and said he was prepared to swear information that the disturbances would lead to a breach of the peace. The Mayor then stated that the disturbances originated in the processions of the Salvationists, and there had been proof that when their street demonstrations ceased disturbances ended. They, however, had resumed their parades, and others appeared to think they might conduct themselves as they pleased. So long as the Salvationists remained in their building they were entitled to protection; but they seemed to parade the streets as an act of defiance. He would take steps to find out if the Home Secretary's letter could be acted upon, and, if so, immediate measures should be taken to stop the processions of both parties.

What was termed a council of war and general review of troops of the Salvation Army took place at Kidderminster on Tuesday. Addressing a large meeting at the "Barrack" in the evening, "Major" Cadman, alluding to the letter issued from the Home Office, cautioned the Home Secretary to take care what he did, as the Army would call forth "the vengeance of the Almighty" upon him if he attempted in any way to interfere with the Salvation Army proceedings, and then Sir Vernon Harcourt's life "would not be worth one day's purchase." While the Army was parading the streets at Kidderminster they were attacked by a large crowd, who attempted to seize the standard; a free fight ensued, and the police were compelled to disperse the crowd.

The Army have been holding services at Salisbury. On Monday evening a large number of roughs gained admission to the meeting, and the services were interrupted to such an extent that the police had to be called in. Resistance was offered, but after considerable trouble the officers managed to clear out the disturbers. Meanwhile the streets were paraded by a mob of young fellows, who caused much disturbance by singing and shouting. Later on in the evening one of the members of the Army named Lampard was waylaid in Fisherton-street and so much injured that he had to be taken to the infirmary. One of the roughs has been arrested. Samuel Westhead ("major"), George Fox ("captain"), and Robert Hall, of the Crowbent branch of the Army, were each fined 2s. 6d. and costs at Leigh on Monday, for obstructing the footpath at Crowbent on Sunday fortnight. It was stated that the leaders of the Army had frequently been warned. The Bench said they had received an improper letter from the "General" of the Army regarding the case.

A FUNNY FATHER AND AN INCORRIGIBLE BOY.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Croydon Petty Sessions, John Bilby, aged 11 years, son of a commission-agent, living at Chestnut Villa, Sunny-bank, South Norwood, was charged with stealing from a bedroom at the above-named residence, a purse containing 49 s. 4d. Mr. John Bilby, who by his cool mode of giving evidence, caused considerable amusement to a crowded court, said the prisoner was his son. At the time of the robbery, 1.30 in the morning, he had been in bed about two hours, when his wife woke him up, and said some-one was robbing the house. Witness replied, "It's of no consequence, there's nothing for them to take" (laughter), and turned over for the purpose of going to sleep. He could not sleep, however, as his wife kept worrying him. She ultimately got up, and on looking through the window, exclaimed, "There goes the thief," but witness would not take the trouble to get up. His wife then wondered whether the parties had helped themselves to anything, and proceeded down-stairs to look into her domestic matters, and when she returned, saying she had found the street door open, the prisoner gone, and various articles missing, she thought struck him for the first time about his money, which he had left in his trousers pocket. He then felt for his purse, and missed it. As the thief had taken all witness's money, he thought he would get up and go to the police-station, which he did, and having obtained the assistance of several constables, he went to a railway arch which he knew the prisoner frequented, and found him there, sitting in front of a fire he had just lighted, without either hat, jacket, or waistcoat. Witness asked him about the money, and he at once produced it. Every lock and bolt in the house had been broken by the prisoner.—The Chairman remanded the prisoner for a week with a view to sending him to an Industrial School.—Mrs. Bilby: I want to take him back again.—The Chairman: Then you won't do so.—The prisoner then commenced struggling and screaming, and it required the efforts of two constables to remove him.

On Monday afternoon at the Blackheath colliery, Rowley, Staffordshire, a horse driver, not being pleased with the way in which an animal was working, kicked it repeatedly in the chest, bursting the main artery. The horse, which was valued at £50, fell down dead. The Home Secretary has ordered an official inquiry to be held into the management of St. Paul's Industrial School, which was recently said to have been set fire to by some of the inmates, who are now on remand on a charge to that effect.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS AT NEWCASTLE.

In connection with the conference of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, held on Tuesday in Newcastle-on-Tyne, there was a grand banquet in the evening, at which about 700 gentlemen sat down. The Marquis of Londonderry presided. The Marquis of Salisbury, who was loudly cheered on rising, responded for the House of Lords, and proceeded to criticise the policy that had been pursued towards Ireland by the present Ministry. Up to the death of Lord Palmerston there was a policy towards Ireland common to all parties, but whatever might be thought of the measures adopted by the present Prime Minister, they were a turn in the policy of this country towards Ireland; nothing like them had been seen before, and for the state of Ireland since this policy was applied, those measures alone were responsible. Mr. Gladstone's accession to office was followed by the Disturbance Bill—a measure of public plunder. The Land Act followed, and that measure was now on its trial. It placed enormous powers in the hands of certain judges, and it was to be hoped they would exercise the duties entrusted to them in a strictly judicial spirit; but if they paid any regard to the popular storm raging at their doors, we should know that the whole arrangement of judicial machinery had been prostituted for the purpose of imposing upon Parliament a veiled scheme of public plunder. They afterwards passed a Coercion Act, the administration of which had been the laughing stock of everybody, and although they had locked up 150 second-rate personages, they had never ventured to lay hands on any of the main promoters of the disorder, or if they had in one or two cases, they hastened with trembling hands to release them. People could not be expected to give the moral support to a Government like this. It was the duty of Conservatives to counteract those attempts to propagate a policy of disintegration (hear, hear); to teach the people of this country that the great Empire to which we belonged was more precious than the grievances—the temporary grievances—of any class (cheers); to remember that under the shadow of this great Empire industry works in security and commerce thrives, and that this Empire could only be maintained upon the basis of respecting existing rights and upholding existing institutions (loud cheers).

Sir Stafford Northcote referred to Mr. Gladstone's recent speech at Leeds. Unfortunately, the Prime Minister had a bitter prejudice against the landed interest, and against the Tories. Whenever he was dealing with any question of economical science he was anxious to see whether he could not give a turn against the landlords. Sir Stafford Northcote on the subject of Free Trade, and said he was not in favour of a five shillings duty on corn, neither was he ever in favour of prohibitive duties. If it be shown that the agricultural interest suffered more by the pressure of local or other burdens than it ought to suffer, then he said they had a right to ask for relief.

On Wednesday, a large meeting, presided over by Sir M. W. Ridley, M.P., was held, at which an address from a large number of members of Conservative Associations of the North of England was presented to Lord Salisbury, expressing their high sense of his distinguished services as a statesman, and their confidence in him as a leader of the Conservative party.

Lord Salisbury proceeded, in the first place, to vindicate the action in the House of Lords in connection with the Irish Land Bill. Referring next to the question of foreign policy, he had no objection to place pressure on the Sultan of Turkey, or any other potentate, when the interests of England and the rights of England required it, but he did object to going on with a gay heart to alienate a potentate who had the power of doing us harm, when there was no interest of England at stake, to gratify the sentiments of a poetical Prime Minister.

He ridiculed Mr. Gladstone's expressed sympathy for Shere Ali, who he described as an intriguer, and the preference for moral instead of physical barriers against Russian aggression.

On the Transvaal question he charged the Government with having "crowded" before a minority of a minority, who were slaveholders and oppressors of the natives. He predicted that for years to come every contest, diplomatic or military, in which the Government were engaged would be fought under the shadow of Majuba Hill. As to the "Fair Trade" agitation, the Marquis stated, he did not want to return to the fiscal system of 1845, but he wanted some remedy for commercial and agricultural difficulties.

In conclusion, he urged upon Conservatives to demand and insist that no concessions should be made and no weaknesses shown, inconsistent with the grandeur of its Empire or with the greatness and the grandeur of its Government. Sir S. Northcote said the country was governed now, not by the strength, but by the weakness of the Government, and directed by certain energetic external bodies. Having adverted to Irish and Colonial affairs Sir Stafford concluded by urging the Conservatives to strengthen their organization.

LIFE IN A NOBLE FAMILY.

Mrs. Buckingham, wife of a coachman to Lord Hill-Trevor, of 25, Belgrave-square, attended before Mr. Flowers at the Westminster Police-court, on Friday, and claimed the aid of the magistrate. She had with her four children, all nicely dressed, and was accompanied by a lady, who seemed to take an interest in the case. She stated that she was the wife of one of his lordship's coachmen, but not a servant of the family. She, however, worked for them by the day in the last season, and had made the young ladies' maid, and had the control of the establishment. On Wednesday she was dismissed. Chirk North Wales, she was told to leave the place. This was in consequence of her having begged her husband to give a month's notice in consequence of the bad language used to him by the son. He did so, and had now three weeks to serve. She was seen to the station by a person who was called "private detective" to the family, and her fare and three of the children paid to London. She went to the stables at the rear of his lordship's town residence, where she and her husband lived when the family were in London, and was not only shut out but had been refused her furniture. She did not know what to do, having only a few shillings in her pocket. She had actually slept at Mount-street Workhouse with her children. Mr. Flowers expressed his surprise at such a proceeding, and said it was most scandalous if what had been stated were true. The applicant assured the magistrate that over 50 servants had been discharged in the last six months. No one could stop in the place. While in town the governess was suddenly turned out of the house and her box put on the step before she could get a cab. Mr. Flowers directed one of the officers of the Court to make some inquiries. The officer subsequently reported that he had seen the housekeeper, who said that she had received orders by telegraph and letter not to admit the applicant. The letter alleged that she had been sent from Wales on account of intemperate habits. Applicant said that was always the excuse of the family, when they wanted to get rid of any of their servants. More than one had been sent away on that ground. She could bring any amount of evidence to show that she never had too much to drink in her life. Mr. Flowers was sorry he could not help the applicant, but whether she drank or not it seemed a scandalous proceeding to keep her out in the street. He ordered her to receive a sum of money for present requirements, as she had no one in London to look to except a widowed mother in service. He also ordered that further inquiries should be made. Yesterday the applicant applied to Mr. Partridge, who was sitting, and said no further news had been heard from Wales. Telegraphic communication had been interrupted on account of the injury done by the facts, said he could not interfere with regard to the private rights of the parties, but he would see that the applicant and her children were cared for till the husband could be communicated with.

Sittingbourne and Milton were temporarily deprived of their water supply by a very awkward mishap on Saturday. In the middle of the day the reservoir was found to be empty, and the engineer was at a loss to understand where the water had gone to. At length it was discovered that the supply had all gone into the creek by which Milton is supplied. A man had inadvertently left a valve open which allows one of the water mains to discharge into the creek.

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DISASTROUS HURRICANE.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE & PROPERTY.

One of the severest gales known in this country set in on Thursday night, and continued with undiminished severity throughout Friday. The loss of life and property on land and sea has been enormous. The damage and destruction in London alone is very serious. About ten o'clock on Friday morning, a cabman standing on the rank opposite the George Inn, Haverstock-hill, was killed by a tall tree being suddenly blown down upon him, a policeman on duty and several others having a narrow escape. The deceased was named Thomas Wright, aged 55, and lived in Lismore-road, Kentish-town. In the neighbourhood of Tottenham great havoc was played. Several trees were blown down in St. Anne's-road and the Green-lanes, and a good deal of damage done to several buildings now in course of erection. At Forest-gate shutters were wrenched from the windows and shattered upon the ground. Many gardens have also been ruined. A signal post was blown across the rails at the Hornsey-road Station of the Tottenham and Hampstead Railway just as a through Great Eastern train from St. Pancras was approaching. The signal and leading carriages cut through the post, but beyond a shock to the passengers no injury was sustained. The line was blocked for some time.

In Kensington Park some of the finest trees were blown down. In the neighbourhood of Clapham many of the ornamental trees at the roadside were also uprooted. A large plate-glass shop front belonging to a tradesman carrying on business in the Wandsworth-road was blown in and broken to atoms.

Shortly after 11 a.m. on Friday morning the roof of the Burlington Arms, situated at the corner of Old Burlington-street and Boyle-street, was blown with a loud crash into the street. A cab which was standing at the time directly under the roof was smashed to atoms and covered with debris, the horse being badly cut. Providentially the driver was in the tavern at the time, and with the inhabitants of the house, escaped unhurt. The house is a perfect wreck.

Two men were severely injured in Bourville-street by the fall of some chimney-pots, and had to be removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. A large stack of chimneys fell in Chancery-lane, Drury-lane, but without doing any damage. William Priddy, a waterman, residing in Green-bank, Southwark, was crossing some barges off the Commercial-road, when the wind blew him over, and he was drowned before assistance could be found.

On Friday, shortly after seven a.m., a chimney-stack fell on the roof of No. 5, Cambridge-mews, Hyde-park, carrying everything before it. Four persons were in the place at the time, but escaped unhurt. A horse, however, was killed by the falling debris.

About the same time, while the gale was at its height, a loud crash, like a clap of rolling thunder, was heard proceeding from the north side of the immense new goods station in course of erection in Shoreditch, belonging to the Great Eastern Railway Company. It was ascertained that one of the massive gables, composed of brickwork surmounted with stone, and comprising many tons of material, had given way before the force of the wind and had fallen outwards, nothing remaining but the iron casements of the window. Fortunately no one was at work at the time.

About 5 o'clock on Friday morning a large portion of the remains of an old house in the neighbourhood of the New Law Courts fell on some sheds and buildings below with a terrible crash, smashing them to pieces.

A large brick wall at the back of the premises of Messrs. Doulton and Co., Lambeth, was blown down with a terrible crash. Some workmen, who were employed near the spot by the side of the wharf, had a very narrow escape. On the Albert and Victoria Embankments several of the trees were almost uprooted by the force of the wind.

In Westminster a large hoarding in King-street was blown down, as was also a large portion of a tree in the Abbey-yard.

In the City the wind was felt severely. Police-constable 235 having a narrow escape through about thirty feet of hoarding in Newgate-street being blown down whilst he was passing. A serious accident happened to a man named William Tramp, who, whilst passing Shoe-lane, was struck on the shoulder by a falling chimney-pot. He was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's.

The gale on the river was of almost unparalleled force, the water at Blackfriars-pier, at 11 o'clock being blown in spray high into the air. At that time the tide was extraordinarily low, and was running with the wind about six miles an hour.

Shortly after 10 a.m. on Friday, during the height of the gale, a large chimney-stack on the Blundell-street Board School, Holloway, fell with a crash, doing much damage. Fortunately the bulk of the debris fell upon the sloping roof, but a number of detached bricks smashed the skylight of the adjoining infant school. About a hundred and fifty children were assembled at the time, and many of them were seriously injured about the face and body. One girl named Rollins, aged six, had to be conveyed to the Great Northern Hospital, where her wounds were dressed. Naturally much alarm and excitement prevailed, mothers screaming for their children who themselves exhibited great terror. Had the whole of the stack fallen upon the skylight many lives would probably have been lost.

The storm inflicted considerable damage to house property in the neighbourhood of Brixton, and was particularly destructive to gardens. In the churchyard a large tree was blown down and fell across the road, blocking the traffic for some hours until it was sawn up. Several other large trees between Brixton Church and Streatham were also uprooted. Numerous chimney-pots were dislodged, shattering the tiles and slates, and in some cases conservatories, upon which they fell.

On Friday afternoon, shortly before two, a shocking accident occurred in the Bow-road, where a man named Johnny West, aged 9, the son of Mr. J. West, of 25, Harley-street, Bow, lost his life, his brother, aged 7, at the same time receiving very serious injuries. The children were on their way to school when just as they were passing a garden wall (at the corner of Harley-street) a sudden gust of wind brought down the greater portion of the wall on them. A postman named Barnes, with assistance, pulled the boys from out of the debris, and they were carried home, when the elder boy was found to be dead. The injuries received by the younger boy were very serious.

About four o'clock on Friday afternoon, at 4, Nelson-street, Mile End, in the occupation of Inspector Malone, H division, a stack of chimneys were suddenly blown down, and penetrated through the roof into the room beneath. Mrs. Malone, with one of her children, was in the apartment at the time, and was partially buried beneath the bricks and rubbish. Fortunately the injuries were not of a very serious nature.

On Friday afternoon a man, supposed to be a sailor, was passing down High-street, Shadwell, when he was felled to the ground by a falling chimney-pot. When picked up life was extinct.

On Friday a little girl, named Edith Mary Simpson, aged four years, whose parents reside at Pall Mall-place, expired in St. George's Hospital from injuries received by a branch of a tree broken off by the gale falling upon her and breaking her leg severely. An operation was performed, but the poor little sufferer gradually sank.

About noon on Friday, during a gust of wind, a woman passing down Burdett-road, Limehouse, was struck by a falling chimney-pot and killed on the spot. The scaffolding at some new Board Schools in Poplar fell while two loaded trams were passing, several of the passengers on the roof having a most miraculous escape, heavy poles falling within a few inches of them. In the South Dock of the East India Company two ships were blown over, one of them, the Shah of Persia, being considerably damaged.

In Greenwich Park the scene was one hardly in the remembrance of the oldest inhabitant. Large trees were pulled up by their roots, and branches were strewn in all directions. At Greenwich parish church the wind stopped the clock, and much damage was done in the town by falling tiles and chimney-pots.

While the storm was at its full height the roof of a house facing Clapton Railway Station fell in. The servant, who had just gone upstairs, was buried in the debris and seriously injured. At Hackney the roof of Dr. Cox's church was completely blown off.

Telegraphic communication between London and the greater part of England, Scotland, and Ireland was almost entirely interrupted on Friday in consequence of the breakage of the wires by the gale. In all parts of the country accounts have been received of severe damage inflicted by the storm.

A brick shaft on the works M...

indiarubber manufacturers, Goswell-road, fell upon the premises of Mr. Joseph Wicks, rag merchant, Charles-street, breaking through the roof and doing other considerable damage. More than a dozen young men and women were employed there at the time. One of them, Henry Nobes, aged 17, was killed on the spot, and at least five others received injuries of a nature sufficiently serious to call for their immediate removal to the hospital. The body of Nobes was shockingly mutilated.

REPORTS FROM THE PROVINCES.

At Lytham most of the small craft lying at anchor have been swamped by the waves. No loss of life has been reported.

One of the fine old elms in the Long Walk suffered severely, large limbs being torn off by the wind. Many of the trees round Windsor Castle, in the Great Park, and at Virginia Water, were uprooted and other damage done.

Several of the triumphal arches just completed at Swansea in preparation of the Royal visit next week, were torn up by the wind, and now lie on the ground in ruined mass. Venetian masks were strewn the roads. In some places trees were uprooted. The shipping in the harbour suffered badly, and several vessels were driven ashore.

Much damage was done to the timber in the various college grounds at Oxford. Four of the celebrated trees in the Broad Walk were destroyed, and twenty-four in walks around Christchurch Meadow.

At Deepfield, near Wolverhampton, the roof of the railway goods and passenger station was blown off, and on Friday morning the father of a Wolverhampton Town Councillor, named Cousins, was carried to the hospital suffering from injuries received through the roof of his house coming in as he was sitting at breakfast.

The weather vane and cross on the spire of St. Peter's Church, Bournemouth, were blown off, and fell in a perpendicular position on the roof a little to the eastward of the tower, penetrating through the roof, damaging the rafters, and sending slates down so forcibly that some of them penetrated an inch and a half into the benches.

At Ilfracombe, the sea on Friday was unusually high, the waves breaking over the Capstone Hill. A block of buildings in course of erection was entirely demolished and a number of windows and doors blown in. Several persons who ventured on the Parade were thrown down by the waves and received serious injuries. A vessel observed off Bull Point was suddenly missed, and it is feared that she has foundered. Many vessels in harbour broke from their moorings, and boats were washed away.

At the Lynn Railway Station two ladies were literally blown off the platform on to the metals just at the time that a train was approaching. Fortunately the driver was signalled to pull up, which he did, but only just in time to avoid a collision.

At Newmarket on Friday a little boy was killed and another severely injured by a falling tree.

At Cambridge an aged woman named Salisbury, living in Thompson's Lane, was killed by a tree falling upon her whilst picking up sticks on Midsummer Common.

A very violent storm passed over the Isle of Wight on Thursday, and did a considerable amount of damage. At Pooton-bridge a house was partly blown down and a boy killed. At Ventnor the roof of the goods railway station was stripped off, and at Shanklin the schooner Jamie, laden with coal, ran aground when seeking shelter in the lee of the cliffs.

A fatal accident occurred at Wootton Common, Isle of Wight, by the chimney of a house falling through the roof upon a boy of fourteen named Master, who was sleeping in his bedroom. When extricated he was found to be dead. It is also reported that a vessel has gone ashore at Shanklin.

At Burnham, on the Somersetshire coast, five vessels were driven ashore. The crew of the Neath Trader, after being in the rigging three or four hours, were rescued by the lifeboat Cheltenham, which was afterwards stove in at the pier and rendered unfit for further service. The Neath Trader is likely to become a total wreck. The other vessels ashore are the Good Intent, of Bridgewater, Swift, of Dublin, Epemshan, of Gloucester, and Eliza, of Lydney. Several fishing and pleasure boats were sunk or seriously damaged.

During a gale at West Bromwich on Friday evening, a chimney stack, 150 feet high, fell upon two workmen, which were completely demolished, and several men and boys were buried in the ruins. Four of the men were found crushed to death.

At Liverpool much damage was done both on shore and afloat. Early on Friday morning the coasting steamers Liverpool and Jessie Brown collided in the Crosby Channel, at the entrance to the river, and the latter sank in a short time, but all on board were saved by the Liverpool, which was inward bound from Dublin, with passengers and cattle. The ship Queen of Scots, 1,374 tons, outward bound for Calcutta, broke from her moorings in the river and drifted ashore near the entrance to Prince's Basin, but was ultimately towed off to a safe anchorage. The Wallace Ferry steamer, Heather Bell and Seymour, were in collision, the wind driving the former against the latter. The latter was the landing stage for a distance of about fifty yards from the north end, and the huge structure was in constant motion, like a vessel in a heavy sea.

A WORKHOUSE SCANDAL.

At the weekly meeting of the Islington Board of Guardians just held, a report was read from a committee of the whole Board who had held an inquiry touching the relations which existed between Dr. Mickley, the medical officer, and Mrs. Love, a former nurse, admitted having walked out with the nurse, taking her to the Alexandra Palace and Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke's entertainment. Mrs. Love stated that the doctor asked her to meet him, and she did. The superintendent nurse deposed to Mrs. Love waiting about the corridors of the workhouse for the medical officer. Both the doctor and the nurse denied that there was anything improper in their conduct towards each other. As, however, it was the subject of scandal in the house and in the parish, the latter resigned because she thought "there would be no more fuss about it." From other evidence taken, it appeared that Mrs. Love, in the presence of several nurses, said it was "all through Dr. Mickley she had to resign." She also said through Dr. Mickley she had to resign. When spoken to by the matron about Dr. Mickley she said, "Why does he not leave me alone? Why does he come after me?" Mrs. Love had wanted to resign in the summer, but the doctor said "he would make it all right." Mrs. Mickley had sent for her, but she did not obey the summons. It transpired that Dr. Gordon, the assistant medical officer and Mrs. Mickley had been out together, and that the former had been alone with that lady in her room; but this was with the knowledge and consent of the husband. Mr. Furlong, a guardian, complained that Dr. Gordon had absented himself from the house two or three nights a week when he ought to have been attending to his duties, returning on one or two occasions after midnight. After a long discussion it was decided by the guardians to call upon Dr. Mickley to resign; and in the event of his not resigning to suspend him, reporting the circumstances to the Local Government Board. A resolution was also passed requiring Dr. Gordon to resign, which that gentleman consented to do. As Dr. Mickley desired that his conduct should be inquired into by the Local Government Board, he declined to resign, and was consequently suspended, another medical man being temporarily applied to perform his duties meanwhile.

RAID UPON LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

At the Westminster Police-court on Thursday afternoon Mr. Montagu Blackmore Bickerton, proprietor of the Crown public-house, in York-street, Westminster, Mr. Noah Foster Baltimore, of the Snow Shoe public-house, and Mr. Richard Wake, proprietor of the Standard Music-hall and public-house, Stockbridge-terrace, Piccadilly, were summoned by Thomas Scriven, inspector of the Society for Enforcing the Licensing Laws—the two former for permitting their houses to be the resort of reputed bad characters, and the latter for neglecting to affix his name to his premises.—The cases had created some sensation, owing to the fact that the police had found no fault to find with any of these premises, and that these proceedings were apparently formed part of a general attack. All the cases were dismissed, the magistrates awarding the defendants costs.

The City Press understands that the number of liverymen on the register of voters for the City of London for the year 1882 is 7,319, as against 7,099 for the current year, being an increase of 220.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

HOTEL PILLAGING.—On Tuesday, Thomas Cripps, 30, and John Kenaley, 60, were indicted for stealing two bottles of whisky and other articles, value together £2, the property of Edward Thomas Hazell, the master of Cripps.—Mr. Keith Frith prosecuted; Mr. Montagu Williams appeared for Cripps, who pleaded guilty, and Mr. Robert Williams for Kenaley.—Thomas Partridge, a constable, said at six on the morning of the 18th of September he was in Exeter-street, Strand, and saw Cripps, who was night porter at Hazell's Hotel, come out and look up and down the street. He returned to the house, and shortly afterwards the other prisoner came out carrying two parcels. He followed him into the Strand, where he told him that he was a police-constable and asked him what he had in the parcels. Kenaley replied that they contained a few things he had bought in Covent-garden Market. Witness told him he had just seen him leave Hazell's Hotel, and that he must see what the parcels contained.—Prisoner said he did not know, and that they were given him by the night porter.—Witness took the articles to Bow-street Station, where he found they contained two bottles of brandy, two of whisky, two of champagne, and about 4lb. of beefsteak. Another parcel contained about 8lb. of mutton chops and a loaf. In the third parcel were some potatoes and a piece of bread. Witness then went back to the hotel and told the other prisoner that Kenaley had stated that the parcels were given him by Cripps. He said he was very sorry he had taken them from the hotel, and he could not tell what induced him to do so.—Mr. Robert Williams addressed the jury for Kenaley, and they returned a verdict of not guilty.—Mr. Keith Frith said Mr. Hazell had been robbed to a great extent, and that Cripps could give important evidence as to what had been done with the property.—Mr. Prentice deferred passing sentence until next sessions.

Yesterday, Mr. William Harris, landlord of the refreshment-rooms at Latimer-road Station, appealed against a conviction of Mr. Egert for keeping the premises open during prohibited hours on Sunday. After a long hearing, the Bench quashed the conviction, on the ground that it had not been proved to their satisfaction that the defendant or his servants knew the persons who were served were not travellers. They would have affirmed the conviction if it had been shown that the appellant fully shut his eyes to the practice which there is reason to believe prevails of making use of Latimer-road Station, and taking penny tickets at it for the purpose of obtaining drink at the refreshment-rooms.

MUSIC AND DANCING LICENSES.

On Thursday the Middlesex magistrates met at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green, for the purpose of hearing and deciding on the applications for the renewals of music and dancing licences granted last year. The list consisted of 390 applications. Amongst the opposed licences are those of Islington Hall, the Trocadero Grand Café (formerly known as the Argyll Rooms), Great Windmill-street, Haymarket; the Café Monico, Titchborne-street, and the Morley Hall, Hackney. General Browning intimated that in granting music and dancing licences he should have the concurrence of the majority of his colleagues on the bench in insisting that in future non-commissioned officers and soldiers in uniform should be admitted to any part of the hall. He considered that a soldier, being conspicuous by wearing her Majesty's uniform, was certain to behave himself in a proper manner. He considered that when a soldier paid for entrance he had as much right in the stalls as he (General Browning) had in evening dress.

On Friday Mr. Besley applied for the renewal of a music licence to Lushy's Music Hall, Mile End-road. Mr. Frith presented a petition, bearing 1,400 signatures, against the renewal.—Mr. F. N. Charrington, hon. superintendent of the Tower Hamlets' Mission, said that he had formerly held services in the Music Hall. He gave up the services about two years ago, as so many complaints reached him from husbands whose wives had been ruined by their attendance there, from wives whose husbands had contracted acquaintance with fallen women, and from many parents whose daughters had been led by going there to lead a life of shame. For personally inquiring into the matter he was threatened by the managers that if he hovered about the premises they would engage a number of roughs, who would surround him and have his blood. In cross-examination by Mr. Besley, the witness, after fencing with the question, acknowledged that he had been twice bound over to keep the peace in consequence of his addresses. He declined to state whether from religious opinions he had resigned his connection with the firm of Charrington, Head, & Co., the well-known brewers.—Mr. Besley then called the Chief Inspector of the K Division of Police, who stated that the hall was most respectably conducted, that only a small proportion of the audience consisted of fallen women, the majority of the audience being hard-working men and their wives, or young men and their sweethearts. He had never found it at all necessary to interfere, nor had any complaints reached the police.—The Chairman of the Tower Hamlets Licensing Committee, stated that the licensing inquiries had been instituted by the hall personally, and that he certainly could not find fault with the manner in which the hall was conducted.—The Chairman put the question to the vote, when the magistrates almost unanimously voted for the renewal.

An application for a music licence for the Café Monico, Regent-street, was refused. A music licence was granted to the Morley Hall, Hackney.

Mr. Poland, on behalf of Mr. Jennings, of the Oxford Music Hall, asked for an extension of his licence to dancing, to be confined to the stage; and in support of his application called Superintendent Thompson, who said that no place could be better conducted than the "Oxford." The Bench, however, refused the application, granting a licence for music only.

Messrs Jones and Barber, of the Alexandra Palace, applied for a renewal of their music and dancing licence. Messrs. Waddy, Q.C., and Mr. Poland opposed on the ground that there had been an infringement of the conditions on which the licence was originally granted by the opening of the Palace for Sunday services, at which professional singers were engaged and refreshments sold. Tickets were issued by the Sunday League, and the picture galleries and grounds were thrown open from half-past ten till eight or nine at night.—For Messrs. Jones and Barber, Mr. M. Williams said that any suggestion of the Bench as to the conduct of the Sunday services would be acted upon. No intoxicants were sold.—By a majority of 15 to 12, the licence was granted.

A great number of applications were refused. Mr. Poland, with Mr. Cooper Wylie, appeared in support of the application of Mr. Robert Bignell for a licence for music for the Trocadero Grand Café (formerly the Argyll Rooms), Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.—The learned counsel traced the history of the place, formerly known as the Argyll Rooms, Windmill-street, Haymarket, from the time the licence was taken away from Mr. Bignell on the ground that it was frequented by improper characters, but the closing of these rooms had not been of the slightest benefit to any human being. Mr. Bignell had spent a large sum of money on this property, and if the licence for music was to be for ever refused, it must involve him in complete ruin, for it could be used for no other purpose than a music hall.—Mr. Cole, Q.C., who opposed on behalf of Canon Duckworth, was surprised at the application, which was identical with what the Court formerly refused.—Mr. Frith M.P., who also opposed, said the closing of the Argyll Rooms had conferred a moral blessing to the whole neighbourhood.—The licence was refused by a majority of eleven.

Ten Bishop of Durham has consented to become president of the Bishop Auckland centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

ROYAL VISIT TO FOLKESTONE AND HYTHE.—On Wednesday the Prince of Wales formally opened to the public the new parade from Hythe to Sandgate, which has just been completed. His Royal Highness was received at Hythe Station by the mayors of Hythe and Folkestone, and proceeded in a carriage with Earl Sydney and Sir E. Watkin, M.P., through Sandgate to Folkestone, followed by a procession of over 300 carriages, thousands of people lining the route. On the way the new parade, which was a mile long, was passed and the Prince of Wales laid the first concrete block of the new deep sea harbour, and was afterwards entertained at luncheon at the Pavilion, together with the Duke of Edinburgh and other distinguished guests. His Royal Highness returned to London by special train at 4.35 in the afternoon.

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